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**ATLANTIC EDITION — THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands — FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Local News of Boston, Greater Boston, and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on Pages 2, 4 and 5.

Americas' Road in Defense; Frugality Upheld to Nation; One Tire for Each Town

The World's Day—January 24, 1942

Washington: Pan-American Highway in Defense

The Pan-American Highway will "soon assume a major role in the defense of the Americas" an article in the Foreign Trade Weekly, official publication of the Department of Commerce, predicted.

An unspecified number of enemy submarines operating in Atlantic coastal waters have been destroyed, the Navy said, adding that no details will be given out "until that information is no longer of aid and comfort to the enemy."

Blame for a riot at Alexandria, La., Jan. 10 in which 29 negro soldiers were injured was placed tentatively by the War Department on civilian policemen and one military policeman who "indulged in indiscriminate and unnecessary shooting."

Gerard Swope, former president of the General Electric Company, was appointed full time general adviser to Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau.

Radio and phonograph production for civilian use was ordered cut by nearly 50 per cent during the next three months by the War Production Board. [Financial Page.]

Iron and steel scrap in auto wrecking yards was sought by the War Production Board's Bureau of Industrial Conservation which said it expected to obtain from 3,000,000 to 3,750,000 tons of scrap in a six months' campaign.

A registration statement from the Association of Free Germans, Inc., an organization to aid the destruction of Naziism, has been received, the Justice Department announced.

Col. F. Trubee Davison, a former Assistant Secretary of War for Air, was designated assistant chief of the Army's air staff in charge of military and civilian personnel of the Army air forces.

The House postponed until Monday consideration of the final compromise on price control legislation.

National: Frugality Upheld to Nation by Jurist

Duplication, waste, and outmoded methods in government must be eliminated in the United States and a new spirit of frugality must guide the nation in its homes, commerce, industry, and public service, Associate Justice Murphy told Lawyers' Association of Missouri in St. Louis.

An investigation of alien Japanese land holdings in California was ordered by Attorney General Earl Warren as a precautionary measure against "fifth columnists" and sabotage.

Jacqueline Cochran, woman flier, announced in New York that she would recruit and help train licensed women pilots in the United States for service under the Royal Air Force Ferry Command in Britain.

Arrest of seven persons known to have originated 251 counterfeit travelers' checks and passed them in 27 States was reported in Indianapolis, Ind., by Spencer J. Drayton, special agent of the FBI.

A strike by the United Shoeworkers of America, C .I. O., at the Selby Shoe Company in Portsmouth, Ohio, employing 3,200 workers was called in demands for higher wages and a dues checkoff system.

New England: One New Tire for Each Community

Every Massachusetts community is allocated at least one automobile tire under revised regulations, it was announced today.

Lynn U. Stambaugh, National Commander of the American Legion, arrived in Boston to speed plans for the Legion's co-operation in national defense. Picture: [Page 2.]

Massachusetts trucking dispute over wages and hours taken to Washington for Federal solution. [Page 1.]

In Africa: Axis and Allies Clash in Tank Battle

British main forces in Libya have engaged the counterattacking German army and a large-scale tank battle is in progress along the Gulf of Sidra, the British announced. [Page 7.]

War in Pacific: Japanese Submarine Sunk

Australia appealed again to the United States for reinforcements, while Prime Minister Curtin said every Australian man, woman and child would turn soldier if necessary to stem a Japanese invasion. [Fighting front details: Page 1.]

British sank a Japanese submarine in the Far East, the Admiralty in London announced.

Passive resistance in India against Britain's war effort was virtually abrogated by Indian National Congress Leader Jawaharlal Nehru who declared continuation of such resistance was harmful.

A summary of events in the Pacific war theater and related developments will be found in columns 7 and 8 on Page 1.

Firms' Gifts to '42 Hub Fund Far Exceed Levels of Last Year

Early reports on the corporate gifts of leading business concerns show, in some instances, contributions ranging up to 50 times as much as the same firms contributed last year, according to Joseph P. Spang, Jr., Chairman of the industrial division of industry and finance in the Greater Boston United War Fund campaign.

"It certainly looks as though the citizens of Greater Boston fully realize what a tremendous job we've got to do this year, with the American Red Cross, the local Soldiers and Sailors Committee, and the United Service Organizations joining their appeals with that of our own Community Fund," Mr. Spang said in making public some of these figures.

"The fact is that everybody must give, not only more, but a great deal more, this year, if we are to reach the goal and fulfill our wartime obligations.

"With our boys fighting to preserve the kind of civilization we are proud to call American, the very least of these obligations is to raise the $7,600,000 that's needed."

The Christian Science Monitor Index

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Federal Aid Is Sought In Truck Dispute

Three-hour conference fails to bring accord—War Labor Board Is asked to act.

Employer and labor factions in the dispute over wages and hours affecting Boston truck drivers today turned to the Federal Government for a solution of their difficulties which have resulted in slow-down tactics rather than an out-and-out strike in the industry here.

Brig. Gen. Charles H. Cole, Chairman of the Massachusetts Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, said that a three-hour conference yesterday had failed to produce an agreement on a new contract and that both sides had asked the War Labor Board in Washington to arbitrate.

At the same time, Ralph H. Cahouet, General Counsel for the employers' group of the Motor Freight Carriers of Boston, stated this morning that he would file a protest with the War and Navy Departments against the "tieing up of defense goods" by truckmen charged with slowing down their vehicles on the Worcester and Newburyport Turnpikes.

The Freight Trucking Union of Boston has contended that no strike exists, but that there was some evidence of unrest among the union members over the failure to replace a contract that expired at the first of the year with a new one. The union added, however, that it was determined to make deliveries of war materials on schedule, believing that differences between worker and employer could be settled over the conference table.

A conference has been set in Washington for next Monday.

Edison's Support Given to Smathers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 24—United States Senator William H. Smathers today was assured of support from Gov. Charles Edison in his bid for another term. Senator Smathers paid an unexpected call on the Governor here on Thursday and considerable political significance was attached to the meeting.

Although Governor Edison and Senator Smathers are Democrats, the United States Senator was faced with the possibility of being caught in the middle of the political feud between the Governor and Mayor Frank Hague of Jersey City.

"I'm for Senator Smathers; I hope he's for me," was the Governor's smiling comment after the conference.

Mr. Hague and Senator Smathers previously had conferred and the Jersey City Mayor promised to go along with his bid for re-election.

One of the points of friction was the filling of a New Jersey vacancy on the Federal Court bench. Both Governor Edison and Mr. Hague have their favorite candidates. Senator Smathers indicates that he would introduce in Congress next week a bill creating another judgeship in New Jersey. In that case, he could recommend one man from each faction.

It's Back to 'Shank's Mare' For Outings Now in South

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

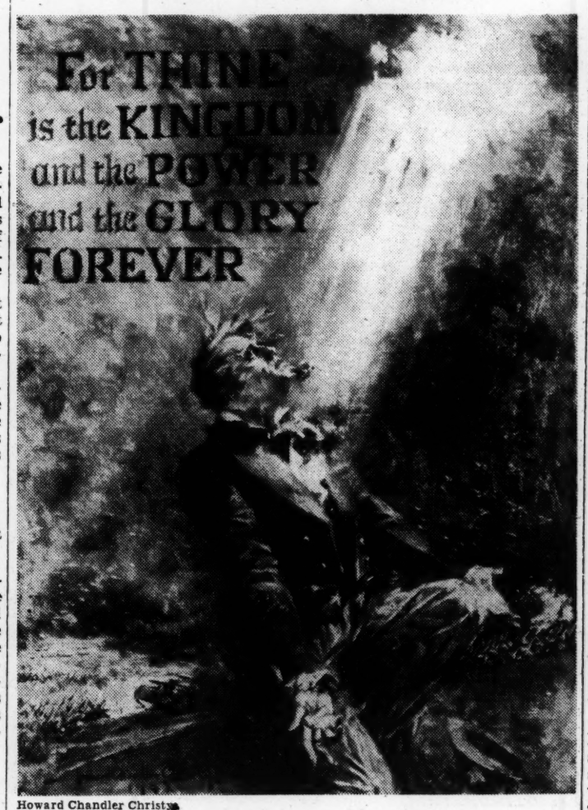
BIRMINGHAM, Alabama — Walking clubs, which with the prevalence of the automobile had pretty much faded into discard, are being revived here. What with the rationing of "gas" and tires, Sunday afternoon hiking is again coming into its own. Family groups as well as those of organizations lately are to be seen taking outings on foot.

Weather Predictions

FAIR COLDER SNOW WARMER — TONIGHT

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Justice and Freedom



Howard Chandler Christy

Poster for Laymen's Bible Week

"Give us the faith and courage of our forefathers"

Bible Week sponsored by laymen's group rallies Americans to Christian faith: Page

Japanese Inch Closer to Australia; Russian Army Threatens Smolensk; Most Americas to Speed Axis Break

Action of Argentina and Chile alone remains in doubt over Rio 'recommendation.'

By Roland Hall Sharp

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Jan. 24—Agreement by all 21 American Republics to the Declaration of Rio de Janeiro recommending a break in diplomatic relations with Japan, Germany, and Italy will be given immediate practical application by Dr. Alberto Guani, Foreign Minister of Uruguay, who recommended to his Government that action be taken at once.

This was supplemented today by a similar resolution to break off economic relations, approved by the economic committee.

Brazil, Peru, Bolivia, and Paraguay are reliably stated to be preparing to cut Axis ties as soon as the necessary steps can be taken, including precautions against possible fifth column retaliation.

Ecuador occupies a special position due to the unsettled boundary dispute with Peru. Yet the presence of Foreign Minister Julio Tobar Donoso at the public committee session and his speech favoring the Declaration of Rio indicates that the dispute is nearing solution. At the opening consultations Ecuador stayed away from some meetings pending assurances that a settlement with Peru would be reached here.

Argentina and Chile

Serious doubt thus hangs only over the extent to which two countries, Argentina and Chile, will apply the declaration they have signed. Both countries may delay some time.

Chile's national elections occur on Feb. 2 with a possible shifting of its entire internal political structure. At any rate, deep reactions are expected.

Argentina, under the text finally adopted, has several outs if it desires delay, as is now indicated.

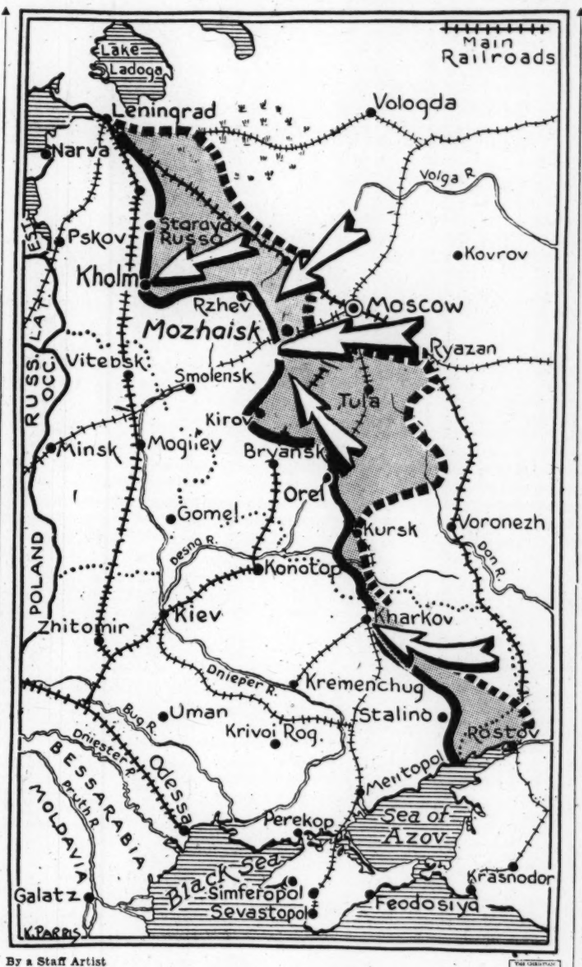
Article Three in the four-point declaration replaces the original strong wording of the Colombian, Mexican, and Venezuelan draft by omitting the severance of economic and financial relations and by merely recommending the severance of diplomatic relations instead of binding the nations to do so.

Decision Up To Argentina

Other phrases admirably are suited for use by the Argentine if their intent is to hold off to the final day all-out aid to free peoples. For example, it is stated that each nation is to act "following the procedures established by its own laws and within the position and circumstance of each country in the existing continental conflict."

Long standing friction has existed between the liberal majority in the Argentine Congress and Acting President Castillo, representing most conservative elements and who alone can call a special

Continued on Page 17, Column 2



By a Staff Artist

The War in Russia

Arrows show the main points in Russia's great offensive against the German lines.

Russians Gain 65 Miles; Army 'Stronger Than Ever'

By Associated Press

Saturday, Jan. 24

Russia's armies were reported today to be threatening communications with Adolf Hitler's field headquarters at Smolensk, 230 miles west of Moscow. They have also bottled up German-held Rzev and advanced within 120 miles of the Latvian frontier in a 65-mile sweep through the Valdai hills.

Whether Hitler still remained at Smolensk was unknown.

Rzhev, 125 miles northwest of Moscow, was a main German defense anchor guarding the "escape corridor" of Hitler's battered armies retreating from Mozhaisk to Smolensk.

Red Army troops meanwhile have captured Kholm in the 65-mile sweep through the Valdai hills section.

Broad Russian advances in the northern counteroffensive, including recapture of more than 2,000 communities in 13 days, were announced in a special communique last night.

A Sweeping Advance

Kohlm is on the Lovat River and is west of a north-south line running through Smolensk, the main headquarters of Hitler's forces on the central front.

Its capture represented a sweeping 75-mile advance since Jan. 20, when the Russians announced reoccupation of Ostashkov, a lakeshore town in the Valdai Hills, east of Kholm.

From Kholm the Russians are in a position to execute a vast double pincers against the Germans in either or both the Leningrad and Smolensk areas.

The Moscow Radio, commenting on offensive operations so far on the northwestern front, said that 2,000 population places had been liberated and that the Rhzev-Veliki Luki railway had been cut.

Transports Sunk

The Russians also reported sinking three German transports in the Barents Sea.

A special communiqué added that 17,000 Germans had been killed and that several hundred had been taken prisoner on the northwestern front.

Retreating Germans, trying desperately to reach the railhead at Vyazma, 70 miles west of Mozhaisk, were reported under constant harassment by Soviet scouts. Russian armies racing from north and south to trap the beaten Nazis were taking village after village in their sweep duplicating triumphs of their forebears against Napoleon in 1812.

Warfront dispatches from the Ukraine said Marshal Timoshenko's advancing armies had recaptured 44 towns and villages.

LONDON, Jan. 24 (AP)—Sir Stafford Cripps, retiring British Ambassador to Moscow, declared today that the Russians hope to deliver the final blow to Germany next fall and winter and that the Soviets "intend to make the conquest of Germany absolutely complete and thorough."

In a lengthy press conference, the former Ambassador declared that Joseph Stalin was "10 times as strong" with his people now as he was at the start of the German invasion last year.

In his only reference to Moscow-Tokyo relations, he declared that Russia and Japan had long-standing difficulties which could never be satisfied except by force.

Sir Stafford, who has just returned after 18 months in Russia, said that the Red Army now had 9,000,000 men under arms and in the spring would have twice the strength it had at the start of the Russo-German War last June.

The retiring Ambassador, while praising the Russian successes on the eastern front, warned "against

Continued on Page 17, Column 3

Australia acknowledges that enemy probably holds Rabaul, Capital of New Britain—New appeal for aid goes to Washington and London—Huge tank battle being waged in Libya.

In the Southwest Pacific: Australia acknowledged Japanese landing and probable occupation of Rabaul, on Australian-mandated New Britain. At the same time the Japanese tightened their grip on islands north of Australia. Singapore enjoyed a day without air raids, while fighting continued 60 miles north of the city. Appealing again for United States aid, Deputy Prime Minister of Australia, Francis Forde, declared that the Battle of the Pacific had become the battle for Australia.

In Russia: A wide sweep of the Russian forces capturing Kholm and threatening the railway center of Rzhev, and also the City of Smolensk, until now reported to be Herr Hitler's headquarters on the Russian Front, is regarded as one of the major disasters for the German armies.

In Africa: A large-scale tank battle was in progress as British Imperial Armies made contact with Axis forces which had counter-attacked and driven 90 miles to capture Agedabia on the Gulf of Sidra.

Off the U. S. Atlantic Coast: A United States Navy statement, although not disclosing how many enemy submarines had been liquidated off the Atlantic Coast, admitted that "some" had been destroyed or captured and that the percentage of one-way traffic by these submarines was increasing.

In the Philippines: General MacArthur's forces continued stout resistance to increased pressure from heavily reenforced Japanese troops who, supported by guns of warships, drove the defenders from several positions on the West Coast of Bataan Peninsula. An earlier communiqué listed 17 offenses proclaimed by the Japanese invaders for which the Islands' civilian population would receive the capital penalty.

In Washington: The House voted unanimously to appropriate $12,525,872,474 for construction of 23,000 combat planes and 10,000 trainers.

Navy Is Sinking Axis Submarines Off U. S. Coast

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24—The American people were assured today that the Navy has had success against Axis submarine raiders in the Atlantic and that Congress soon will vote the wherewithal for American air supremacy.

To remind Americans that the sinking of four merchant vessels and the damaging of two others since Jan. 14 not far off the United States coast is only one side of the picture, the Navy issued a statement telling the public that some of the Axis marauding submarines "will never enjoy the return trip portion of their voyage" and explaining how detailed announcements of sinkings and captures would aid the enemy.

On Capitol Hill, meanwhile, the House voted the largest single Army appropriation bill in history, a $12,500,000,000 measure carrying funds for 33,000 airplanes as a step toward President Roosevelt's objectives for 60,000 planes for the Armed services during 1942 and 125,000 during 1943.

The House authorized the huge fund without a dissenting vote after the release of testimony of Lieut. Gen. H. H. Arnold, Deputy Chief of Staff for Air, in which he declared that United States air-

Continued on Page 17, Column 1

Japanese Troops Control Capital Of New Britain

MELBOURNE, Australia, Jan. 24 (AP)—Invading Japanese forces, landed under the big guns of a strong naval squadron, apparently were in control today of Rabaul, Capital of the Australian-mandated island of New Britain and important link in the chain of outer islands protecting the Australian mainland.

The Australian War Cabinet at the same time renewed its appeal for active assistance in the Pacific by the United States and Britain after a second meeting of its War Cabinet.

Messages to Washington and London were said to have detailed a revised view of Pacific strategy, taking the view that the war might be won or lost there.

[Dutch Army bombers have attacked a new concentration of Japanese ships off Balik Papan, oil center on the East Coast of Dutch Borneo, scoring direct hits on a large transport and a destroyer and capsizing a big passenger liner, it was announced officially in Batavia.]

Foothold in New Guinea

The landing at Rabaul, disclosed by Deputy Prime Minister Francis Forde, followed thrusts which gave the Japanese footholds on New Guinea to the west and at Kieta on the tip of the Solomon Islands to the east.

[A London radiocast, heard by NBC, said Australian troops on the island of Bougainville, where Kieta is situated, had "made contact" with the invaders, but gave no hint of the direction the fighting was taking.]

Mr. Forde said he had been advised by the commandant at Port Moresby, New Guinea, that 11 Japanese merchant vessels—presumably transports—had entered Rabaul Harbor under the protection of three cruisers, a destroyer, and an aircraft carrier lying off shore.

He declared there was no indication that fighting was going on at Rabaul, but said Australian forces probably were continuing resistance in other parts of the island.

The progress of the Japanese invasion thrust against New Guinea still was not clear, but Mr. Forde said landings apparently had been made at several places on the island—which is part Australian and part Dutch.

Must Hold Malaya

Echoing Mr. Forde's stern emphasis on the seriousness of the outlook, Minister of Supply John Beasley asserted that if the Allies hope for victory in the Pacific, they must hold Malaya.

"Given control of Malaya, the Japanese can fan westward to India, eastward to Australia," he said. "Given domination of the Pacific, their Navy is free for service in the Indian and Atlantic Oceans.

Heavy losses in Philippines: Page 5.

Ways to Prevent Inflation Told Americans in Study

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 — The American people were warned today that they face serious inflation unless prompter and more vigorous action is taken than Congress has yet promised.

The upward movement of prices is already closely paralleling that of the first World War, it is pointed out, and in consequence new consideration is being given to compulsory savings.

While it is recognized that the job of curbing inflation rests primarily upon the Government, the following suggestions are being offered to enable the average citizen to play an individual part in controlling a rise in prices which cannot fail to hurt everybody:

The Housewife—If you are a housewife, study the requirements of a normal diet. There is no need of undernourishment, but don't waste foods or other scarce materials. Co-operate in programs of waste collections—newspapers, for instance. Remember that the little savings grow important when they are made in 30 million homes.

Worker or Farmer—If you are a worker or a farmer who is "getting a break" for the first time in some years, don't try to push your advantage too hard. If you do, there won't be enough real goods, and it is better to gain a few real dollars than a lot of rubber ones. The money may come from your boss or from an impersonal market, but the goods you expect to buy will mostly be taken from people like yourself, some of whom have less than you and no chance of getting more.

Medium Incomes — If your income is medium sized, and your taxes hurt, remember there are a lot of people who have had too little for a long while, and it may be your turn to go without a few things you would like. Save up in advance to pay your taxes; and buy some defense bonds besides.

Employer—If you are an employer, absorb all the increased costs you can. Most employers are doing it. Have confidence in the readiness of the Government to do its best to make right any real injustices resulting from its regulations. But don't ask for favors unless you really need them.

Everybody—Whoever you are, remember that this emergency calls for sacrifice from all of us. If we all face the fact and accept it, we may still avoid serious inflation. But if we try to escape our share

Continued on Page 17, Column 3

Tobin Praises Hub's Air-Raid Defense Work

The completed Boston Public Safety Committee, formed for civilian protection against air raids, was praised today by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin.

Reviewing the Committee's purposes, he said:

By calling to mind the unrestrained bombing of Warsaw, Rotterdam, London and, more recently, our own Manila, we are forcibly reminded that modern warfare is directed not alone at military objectives, but also at civilian populations.

Our present enemies are resourceful. Our industrial and residential areas are exposed to attack from the air and because of that fact the spirit of our civilian population may be put to a bitter test.

Hub Not Caught Napping

Civilian morale is a vital factor in this nation's war efforts, but it must be predicated upon civilian preparedness, upon the willingness of our people to anticipate and make ready for any emergency that armed conflict may bring upon us.

Boston has not been caught napping. We anticipated the present situation and last June the actual planning of our civilian defense system, in all its phases, was assumed by a group of public-spirited men and women who were invited by me to form a Committee on Public Safety. A glance at the roster of the group reveals that Boston's defense preparations have been planned and supervised by as capable a staff of competent authorities, both public servants and private citizens, as could be assembled in any community in the United States.

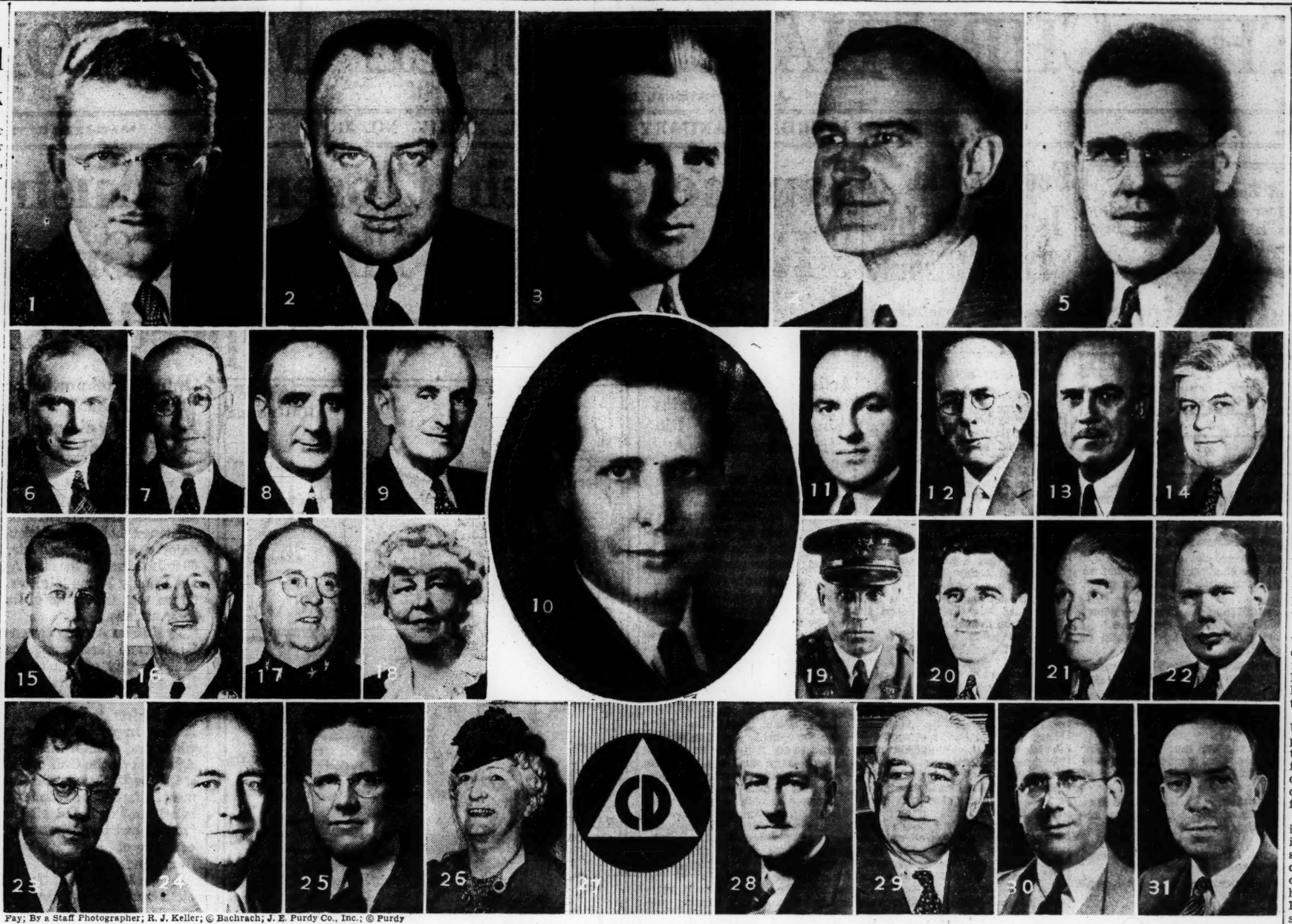
Our plan combines all existing municipal and public utility services with the work of 29,000 trained volunteers. The countless details of our setup have been co-ordinated, particularly as they apply to Boston's individual problems, apart from the more generalized defense programs of the Federal Government and the State.

Copied by Other Cities

It is gratifying that our program has been copied by many other cities and that many others have requested information on certain phases of it. Our system of handling damaged buildings is considered a model for the rest of the country. Our medical setup is the most adequate and best organized of its type. We are installing the most modern system of air raid alarms. We have 12 fully equipped and fully manned air raid report centers. Our auxiliary fire and police forces and our air raid precaution services have reached a state of completeness unparalleled in any other American city of size.

We still have much to do to bring our plans to completion and there is ample room for many, many more volunteers in the various branches.

It is the sincere hope of all of us that the time will never come when our system of civilian defense will be tested under actual war conditions, but no one can be sure of that and we shall take every necessary step to guard the life and property of our men, women and children.



Fay; By a Staff Photographer; R. J. Keller; © Bachrach; J. E. Purdy Co., Inc.; © Purdy

The Boston Committee on Public Safety Appointed by Mayor Tobin

1. Joseph L. Malone
Chairman of division of training and assistant executive secretary of the Committee.

2. James J. McCarthy
Finance Officer.

3. John J. Walsh
Executive director and one of the organizers of the Public Safety Committee.

4. Robert Cutter
Counsel for Boston Committee on Public Safety.

5. Gerald F. Coughlin
Executive secretary of the Safety Committee.

6. Melville D. Liming
Chairman of industrial co-operation activities of the planning division.

7. Harry P. Grages
Chairman of labor co-operation activities under planning division.

8. Col. Thomas F. Sullivan
Blackout officer for the City of Boston.

9. Dr. Charles F. Wilinsky
Chairman of medical services and chief medical officer.

10. Mayor Maurice J. Tobin

11. William Arthur Reilly
Chairman of auxiliary firemen.

12. James L. Truden
Chairman of transport.

13. Henry Parkman, Jr.
Chairman of Services and Supplies.

14. Henry J. Smith
Chairman of public school defense training.

15. John C. Nicodemus
Chairman of public relations division.

16. Deputy Chief Dennis F. Coughlin
Of the Boston Fire Department, in charge of training of auxiliary firemen.

17. Capt. James J. Hinchey
Supervisor of air-raid wardens and in charge of air-raid precaution training.

18. Miss Katherine D. Hardwick
Chairman of social service training.

19. Maj. Leicester S. Johnston
Of the United States Army Warfare Service, Director of Gas Training. Attached to the U. S. Regional Director's Office, Civilian Defense, First Corps Area.

20. George P. Johnson
Chairman of first-aid training.

21. Joseph F. Timilty
Chairman of the Protective Division

22. Dr. John B. Wilbur
Technical services committee.

23. Prof. Emil A. Gramstorff
Chairman, sub-committee on technical services of the planning division.

24. Ernest A. Johnson
Chairman of the Boston Soldiers and Sailors Recreation Committee.

25. James H. Mooney
Chairman of demolition and protection of buildings.

26. Mrs. Joseph B. Scanlon
Chairman of co-operating agencies division.

27. Civilian Defense Insigne.

28. William Stanley Parker
Chairman of the planning division.

29. Carl Dreyfus
Chairman of the health division.

30. James W. Manary
In charge of hospitals.

31. Dr. G. Lynde Gately
Chairman of health services.

'Columnists' Rounded Up By Haitians

Nearly 200 "fifth columnists"—mostly Germans—have been interned by the Haitian Government since the war, according to Dr. Camille Lherisson, professor in the National School of Medicine at Port au Prince, who is traveling in the United States as a guest of the State Department.

In Boston today to revisit the Harvard Medical School which he attended in 1930-31, Dr. Lherisson brought word of lively defense activity on that strategic island of the Caribbean, of the tremendous popularity of President Roosevelt there, and of an abundance of pro-United States sentiment.

The Germans who have been interned, he said, were comparatively recent residents of Haiti, having been sent there by the Nazi Government, according to the Doctor's belief, for purposes of colonization.

In support of his assertion that the people of Haiti are wholehearted in their loyalty to the United States, Dr. Lherisson pointed out that immediately upon learning of the attack on Pearl Harbor, the President of Haiti, Elie Lescot, sent a cable to President Roosevelt. In it he offered the United States Government any part of the Republic of Haiti as a base to be used in the protection of the Panama Canal or other U. S. territory.

Dr. Lherisson also called attention to the fact that Haiti had declared war upon Japan even before the United States did so, Haiti's declaration being made on Dec. 8, and in accordance with the terms of the Havana agreement.

An air field, for the use of United States Army and Navy planes, is already under construction on the island, the Haitian professor reported, and a greatly increased Haitian army is being drilled and equipped with arms from the United States.

Much sugar is stored on the island of Haiti, and sugar growing is noticeably on the increase, he said, a fact which should be of considerable interest to the people of this country now that consumer hoarding and the cutting off of the Philippine quota has created a shortage here.

Bird and Animal Protection Theme Of Boston Meeting

Protection of wild birds and mammals is the theme stressed by speakers participating in the annual meeting of the Massachusetts Audubon Society and the Northeastern Bird-Banding Association, being held today at Horticultural Hall, Boston.

Among speakers on the morning program were Donald P. Griffin and Dillon S. Ripley of Harvard University and Dr. John B. May, Cohasset, Mass.

Lecture topics and speakers listed for the afternoon sessions are: "The Painting of American Birds," by Roger Tory Peterson, National Audubon Society; "Using an Audubon Sanctuary for Youth Group Education, by Arla Born; "Nature Interests Aroused Through Science Study," by Alice B. Beal, Massachusetts Department of Education; "Haunts for the Hunted" (illustrated with colored motion pictures) by S. Barry Locke, United States Fish and Wildlife Service.

THE FARM AND TRADES SCHOOL
Thompson's Island, BOSTON, MASS.
A private school for worthy boys, organized in 1814. Gives well recommended boys a good home, academic, trades and agriculture training and develops their natural abilities for useful occupations. Bequests and contributions are needed to carry on this philanthropic work. The school is not a member of the Greater Boston Community Fund.
ARTHUR ADAMS, President
AUGUSTUS P. LORING, Jr., Treasurer
WILLIAM M. MEACHAM, Headmaster

NOTICE TO PARENTS

Many Schools Will Enroll New Students for the Winter Term

If your children have missed the fall term at school you will find it possible now to enroll them for the winter term which begins around the first of February. For information about such opportunities, consult the school advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor, published Tuesdays and Saturdays on the Education Page. Or write to the School Section, Advertising Department, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Massachusetts.

Wants State-U. S. Rule in Milk

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 24 (AP)—A plea for joint State and Federal control of milk prices to eliminate a threat of depressed prices through importation of milk over which the State Control Board has no jurisdiction was voiced yesterday at a hearing conducted by a United States Department of Agriculture examiner.

Approximately 200 producers and distributors, representatives of associations and co-operatives and officials of the State Department of Agriculture were present.

W. B. Davis, General Manager of the New England Milk Producers Association, explained that the petition for joint control represented the recommendation of the Association after two years of discussion and conferences on the interstate character of the Springfield milk shed.

Joseph C. Cort, director of the State Milk Control Board, testified that 16.71 per cent by volume of out-of-State milk entered the area in August, 1940, and increased by .79 per cent by August, 1941.

He said that a threat of price stabilization in the area had not yet materialized.

Dr. C. W. Swonger, N. E. M. P. A. economist, summed up the view of the Association in a 12-page statement. In substance, it said that "the Massachusetts Control Board cannot effectively regulate prices that are paid producers for milk purchased out of the State."

Idle Looms Into Scrap

TILTON, N. H., Jan. 24 (AP)—About 200 tons of scrap iron was today sold to a junk dealer for war material by the Elm Woolen Mills. Bulk of the metal is from discarded looms which have been idle for a number of years.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
An International Daily Newspaper
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)
Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Roxbury Home For Aged Women
"Incorporated 1856"
5 Burton Avenue, Roxbury
. . for women who in old age find themselves without adequate resources to carry them through their remaining years.
DONATIONS AND BEQUESTS NEEDED
Mrs. James T. Cutler, President
Mrs. Charles E. Humphrey, Secretary
Frederick A. Cronin, Treasurer
114 Dudley St., Roxbury, Mass.
"Our Booklet will be sent on request."

'Registration Day' Demands Clarified

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall today issued a special proclamation calling attention to Monday, Feb. 16 as "Registration Day" for Selective Service men, and clarifying important aspects of registration for those unable to appear on the date scheduled.

The Governor stated that the law applies to all male citizens of the United States and men in territorial possessions within the age limits 20 to 44 inclusive; persons may register Sunday, Feb. 15, between 9 a. m. and 5 p. m.; those who cannot register because of circumstances beyond their control can obtain special permission to register later.

Fore River Work Week Is 48 Hours

The work-week of six days and 48 hours—but not the seven day week—which is to be asked of all Atlantic shipyards by the Government is already in operation at the Fore River Shipyard of the Bethlehem Steel Co. at Quincy, it was reported at the yard today.

The new plan calls for staggered shifts so that yards will be busy seven days a week. By this method everybody would put in a full six days. Those who worked Sundays would take some other day off. Thus the machines would be worked seven days, the men six.

The seven-day week arrangement would make a considerable change in the present program at Fore River, which has recently broken records in fast shipbuilding and speedy launching.

A few of the most needed employees there labor seven days a week, but not every week, so that they will not be obliged to work steadily without a day off.

"We have done all these things they are going to ask on the Atlantic Coast, similar to what they have just agreed to on the Pacific Coast, except for the staggered shifts to cover Sundays."

Wartime Protection at Custom House Tower

Boston's tallest building—the Custom House tower—is rapidly taking on wartime aspects.

Armed Coast Guardsmen stand watch at each entrance to see that none enters or leaves with suitcases, bags or other packages that have not been inspected to be sure they do not contain bombs. New badges, showing the picture of those to whom issued, are worn by watchmen, guards, elevator operators and all employees of the Public Buildings Administration.

Business hours at the tower will be lengthened by five hours a week, starting next Monday. Offices will open at 8:30 a. m. instead of 9 a. m., and will close at 5 p. m. instead of 4:30. Saturday's hours will be 8:30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m.

Glass in the partitions of upper floors has just been taped, as a precaution in case of an air raid. Pails of sand and shovels have been distributed at strategic positions in the tower to cope with an eventuality requiring such equipment. Electric wiring has been installed for a gong alarm system so that persons on each floor will have ample warning of any air attack, when the gongs are put in position.

Log of the Port of Boston

Charts Issued

New charts have been issued by the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, including Nantucket Sound from Monomoy Point to Nobska Point, and Martha's Vineyard to Block Island. The latter chart shows the recently dredged channel and turning basin off Quonsett Point, Narragansett Bay.

Leon Stone

Legion's Head in Boston

By a Staff Photographer

National Leader to Confer Over Defense

American Legion Commander Lynn U. Stambaugh of Fargo, N. D., arrived in Boston this morning for a conference with State and City officials on the part the Legion will play in the war effort and in civilian defense. He was greeted at the Back Bay railroad station by City officials, prior to the Mayor's breakfast at the Hotel Statler. Shown, left to right: Frank R. Kelley, Chairman, Distinguished Guests' Committee, American Legion; National Commander Stambaugh; Mayor Maurice J. Tobin's personal representative, Louis J. Brems, and Massachusetts Department Commander Richard Cunningham. Commander Stambaugh will attend a luncheon given by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall at the Parker House this noon, and the Commander's dinner at the Statler tonight.

Events Around Greater Boston

Sunday

Boston Debut Recital Series. William Hess, tenor, accompanied by Bertha Melnik. Mr. Hess has recently been heard in this city as the leading tenor of the Philadelphia Opera Company. Open to the public at 2 p. m. at the Gardner Museum, Fenway.

Gallery talks at the Museum of Fine Arts. "French Paintings," by Mrs. Tanner, and "Chinese Art," by Mr. Dart, will be the lectures given before the public at 3 p. m.

"The Turn of the Hour Glass" will be the subject discussed by Dr. Eleanor Tupper, Dean of Endicott Junior College. At the Boston Public Library, 3:30 p. m.

Community Forum at Wellesley will have William Henry Chamberlin as guest speaker. "America's Part in Peace and War," 1917-1942," will be the title of the talk. At the Community Playhouse, Wellesley Hills, 4 p. m.

Rockwell Kent, artist, philosopher, and, at times, manual laborer, will speak at the Ford Hall Forum. The subject of his address will be "This Is My Own. . . ." There will be an organ recital preceding the forum at 7:30 p. m. to which the public is invited to attend. At John Hancock Hall, St. James Avenue, Boston.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 8
Radio Timetable: Page 4

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

FAIR | COLDER | SNOW | WARMER — TONIGHT

Boston and Vicinity — The weather will continue much warmer than normal today, turning somewhat colder tonight; increasing winds today becoming 15 to 20 miles an hour. Gentle winds tonight. Yesterday's mean temperature was 36 degrees, temperature at 9:30 was 42 degrees.

Maine — Little change in temperature today, except becoming colder this afternoon in the central and northern portions.

New Hampshire and Vermont—Little change in temperature today, except becoming colder this afternoon in the northern portions.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	46	38	Kansas City	66	37
Albany	45	33	Mpls.-St. Paul	53	32
Bangor	..	31	Nantucket	45	32
Buffalo	40	32	New Haven	46	27
Burlington	39	36	New Orleans	67	47
Chicago	51	30	New York	48	40
Cincinnati	57	29	Philadelphia	49	33
Concord, N. H.	44	37	Portland, Me.	42	26
Hartford	42	28	St. Louis	67	48
Hatteras	52	45	Washington	56	32

A—Maximum for previous 24 hours.
B—Minimum for previous 24 hours.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 5:12 p. m.; height 8.1 feet.
Sunday, 6:34 a. m.; height 8.6 feet.
Sunday, 6:08 p. m.; height 7.8 feet.
Monday, 6:34 a. m.; height 8.5 feet.
Light all vehicles Saturday by 5:17 p. m.
Light all vehicles Sunday by 5:18 p. m.

Christian Science War Relief Widespread in South Africa

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Cape Town, South Africa

Under the auspices of Christian Science Churches and Societies in Transvaal, efforts are being made to organize a central war relief committee to co-ordinate and further the work of local committees throughout the Union of South Africa, and to function as far north as Cairo.

For many months South African Christian Scientists have been carrying on enthusiastically the work of furnishing garments and other comforts, either directly or through various organizations, to men in all branches of the armed forces. Bundles for Britain, including women's and children's clothing, have been lovingly prepared and despatched regularly.

Rest rooms for visiting and local troops have been established in some centers, and are being considered for all large towns. The appointment of camp welfare officers also is under consideration.

In coastal areas, and in Johannesburg and Pretoria, where the war relief work has made heartening progress, developments on a still larger scale are in view.

At Natal, in the Durban area, activities are in full swing. Since the beginning of the year, 3,000 garments have been shipped to London for relief of the distress there. The rest room at this port is particularly attractive.

In Cape Town, another very active committee spins and knits South African wool for comforts. During the past year this committee made and delivered over 1,200 garments to South African forces serving on land, sea, and in the air. Members also aid in collecting suits and other clothing for shipwrecked crews as well as assist in sending women's and children's outfits to Great Britain.

Bible Week Sponsored by Laymen Group Rallies Americans to Christian Faith

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 23—The Layman's National Committee, sponsors of America's first annual Bible Week, which began on Dec. 7 last, the day of Japan's attack on Pearl Harbor, launched today a national "crusade" to urge Americans to turn to God for the courage and faith with which to carry on their battle.

Figuring prominently in the committee's campaign for increase in Christian faith is a poster by Howard Chandler Christy, wartime national chairman, which was accepted last week for the executive board by Richard V. Goodwin, Vice-President of the Fireman's Fund Indemnity Company.

"It is peculiarly fitting that Mr. Christy, who has so often expressed the spirit of America in his work, should now put on canvas the spirit of our proud and fighting America of today—an America which prays to God for the strength of soul and the faith and courage of our forefathers," Mr. Goodwin said.

Bible Week, according to the committee, represented the climax of its efforts "to make America realize how vital a part religion played in the creation of our government and how important religious faith is to every individual American in our present national struggle if we are to keep liberty and justice under God from perishing from the earth."

"Bible Week," it continued, "also marked the start of a long overdue crusade to urge every American by private deed and public example to affirm and demonstrate to men and nations everywhere that God is our strength, that His will guides our lives and controls our destiny, and faith in Him underlines and guarantees all the four freedoms for which we fight."

The committee, moving to larger quarters in the Vanderbilt Hotel next week, includes in its membership college presidents, business executives, former members of Congress, prominent women leaders—laymen from every walk of life.

Opinions Wanted On N. J. Proposal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 24—The New Jersey Commission on Revision of the State Constitution wants to hear from the folks back home with regard to what they think of biennial legislative sessions limited to 90 days each, election of Assembly members for two years, instead of one year, and State Senators for four years, instead of three. All these subjects are now being considered by the Commission, members of which said that they wish the widest possible discussion of these and other proposed changes before they make a report. Also being considered, it was said, is the question of increased compensation for members of the Legislature.

New Jersey, New York, and Rhode Island, were described as the only three States in which there is no constitutional provision for bi-ennial sessions, and data assembled by the Commission shows that New Jersey is the only State with a one-year term for assemblymen and four-year term for State senators.

Advocates of biennial sessions argue the effect would be to concentrate the lawmaking work, discourage the introduction of a mass of non-essential bills and enable legislators to devote full time to a short, business-like session. It would have the further effect, it is said, of eliminating the present all-year activity of lawmakers who now begin campaigning for re-election as soon as they are named to office.

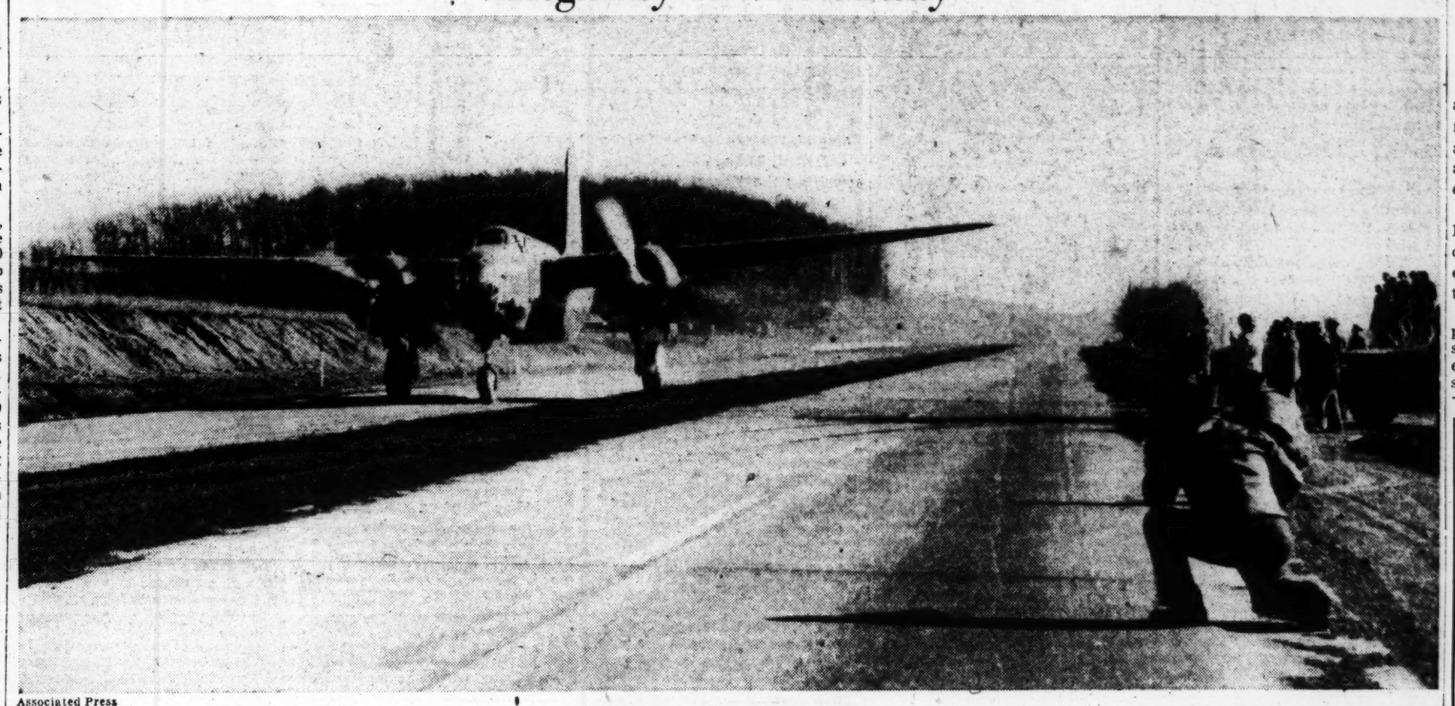
Oil Industry Prepares For Rubber Production

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 24—The American petroleum industry is establishing new facilities for the output by the middle of next year of an annual production of 400,000 tons of synthetic rubber, Robert H. Cooley, President of the Atlantic Refining Company said here today.

"When the United States is freed of its dependence upon natural rubber imported from overseas, it will owe no small part of its freedom to the American petroleum industry," Mr. Colley declared. "Germany now manufactures a synthetic rubber, but our industrial chemists are ready to duplicate this rubber here for less than it costs to manufacture in Germany by using petroleum or natural gas as a base."

Highway for a Runway



Associated Press

Proving It Can Be Done

Forced down by a storm, this army bomber Jan. 23 used the Pennsylvania Turnpike highway near Somerset, Pa., as a runway and roars along just before taking off safely.

Auto Plants and the War: Conversion Is Difficult Job

Converting automobile factories into the production of tanks, airplanes, antiaircraft guns, and other war materials, has developed a problem which the manufacturers feel is not understood by the public. A study of the situation has been made for The Christian Science Monitor, the results of which will appear in a series of articles, of which the second follows:

By Ralph W. Cessna

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Jan. 24—A magazine cartoonist recently depicted a queer contraption being studied by two puzzled men. It appeared to be an automobile and airplane combined, with the plane body an extension of the rear of the car. One man is explaining to the other: "It was the last car off the line when they were switching to low-cost bombers."

No one can appreciate the humor of that better than the automotive engineers themselves, for no one knows better how utterly impossible such a thing could be. For airplanes and automobiles can't be made in most cases even in the same plant, to say nothing of on the same production line.

And herein is the crux of the question of conversion of automobile manufacturing facilities to war production. The motor makers have been criticized for delay in giving up the passenger car business in favor of guns and shells, and tanks, and airplanes. They have vigorously, though perhaps not always effectively, denied the charge, pointing out two things: one, that they could not make war goods until they had the orders and specifications, and that such orders have not come through in such a way as to allow for production a moment sooner than has been the case; and second, that as a general rule these war goods can't be made with the same tools used in making automobiles.

The much-discussed Reuther plan, which actually was a plan for use of so-called "idle" auto machinery for production of 500 fighter planes a day, without any cut in auto production, was laid aside by the industry back in 1940, without perhaps an adequate explanation to the then not too much interested public, simply because it wouldn't work.

Not in Same Family

Because more than half the money being spent in the motor plants for war goods is going for airplanes, let's consider this one item in its relation to the business of conversion.

Airplane engines and automobile engines are alike only in that they are both internal combustion engines, made of metal, using gasoline for fuel, and provide power for a vehicle. Beyond that they are, especially in the eyes of the engineers and automotive experts who have to design and make them, hardly in the same family.

For one thing, different kinds of metals are used. Aluminum acts quite differently from iron and steel under heat processes, and under tooling and machining processes. The cylinders of an auto engine are cast in one block and are large enough to admit only one's fist. Airplane engine cylinders are cast separately and must be machined inside and out, and are large enough for your two hands comfortably.

The airplane motor is made virtually without thought of cost—which of course isn't the case with the automobile engine. Measurements or "tolerances" in the airplane motor are infinitely smaller. The engine itself in bulk is much larger and of a different shape, most of them being of the radial type.

In other words, special equipment, special machines, in some cases special buildings, are required for the airplane motor. And that is obviously true of the body. Few, if any, existing automobile plants could handle efficiently, for instance, those huge bombers. That's why Ford had to build a new plant. That plant isn't, as has been charged, a "duplication" of present available facilities.

Most modern auto plants are of one story. Ceilings are comparatively low, supported by many posts. To convert one of these for the making of airplanes, even smaller fighting planes, would mean in most cases removing the ceiling and putting in a new and higher one. This would necessitate stronger walls and supports and foundations. In the end, it would mean practically a new building. It has been found much cheaper and much quicker to put up a new building than to try to remake old ones for these new jobs. New buildings that have been erected for war production have in every case been absolutely necessary, the motor makers insist, and a look about the industry in this region has indicated to this writer that no new buildings have been erected if their specific operations could be carried on in an existing building at less cost or less time.

Some parts of these engines and plane bodies, it is true, can be made in existing auto plants, and this is being done just as far as possible, they say.

At the time of the Reuther Plan proposal it was found that actually only some 12 to 15 per cent of the machines in the auto plants could be adapted for use in even making parts for planes. A machine made to bore a quarter-inch hole can't be used to bore a two-inch hole, though the machine built to bore the two-inch hole would still go under the same name. Not only the boring tool itself, but the whole frame, the whole machine, must be larger when you bore a two-inch hole. That means building a new machine. This is a good illustration of the problem the motor engineers saw immediately when they looked into the possibilities of the Reuther Plan—as they did, contrary to the charge that they paid no attention to it.

As for tanks, these mammoth war creatures are almost as foreign to the automobile industry as the making of shoes. The only similarity is that tanks are made of metal and have gasoline motors, just like automobiles. But, again, different kinds of metal must be used. It must be formed and machined in a different way. Every part is larger. A medium tank transmission housing, for example, alone weighs twice as much as your whole automobile. The comparatively little turret on top protecting one of the machine guns weighs more than your car, over two tons.

Special Machines Needed

All these parts must have special machines built for the specific job. And most of these machines must have their own foundations, sometimes going 20 feet down.

The riveters used to put these tanks together had to be designed and made especially for the job. Several men are required to push and hold a riveter in place as it is swung about by a huge traveling overhead crane. Gear cutters suitable for auto work would make no impression on the massive parts of a 28-ton tank.

The assembly line requirements in the Chrysler tank plant could be duplicated in no existing automobile plant.

And beyond that is the clinching fact that the Army in placing this tank order specified that a new building be erected. This plant, it is understood, is to be one of the Army's permanent tank arsenals.

There was no duplication of plant or machinery here. It was not a matter of conversion, but a matter of building the facilities to build tanks. The plant was built and put into operation months ahead of schedule. It is today producing many times the number of tanks at first planned on—good tanks, which already have won laurels in Libya.

Many parts of small guns may be made in plants and on machines used for auto production. But guns are only a small part of the total war orders on the books of the auto makers. And many of the principal parts, the barrel for example, must have special machines. There is no operation in making autos that requires boring a hole down the center of an eight-foot bar, as is the case in the making of the Bofors antiaircraft gun. Then, too, when you machine the inside of a bar like that the quality of the metal on the inside must be quite different from that of a solid bar, such as an auto drive shaft.

400 Old Machines Used

I saw one machine in the Chrysler gun plant boring these barrel holes. There was nothing existing in the regular automobile producing equipment to do that job. It can do smaller jobs, but smaller machines can't do this job, just as a grapefruit squeezer can squeeze oranges, but an orange squeezer can't squeeze grapefruit.

Just to show that the industry has converted available machines to war production wherever possible; one plant found that it needed 1,013 machines for a gun order. It found it could use 400 of its own machines. The other 613 had to be made for the jobs. It took those 400 machines out of the automobile production line—and this was months ago—and had them ready for the gun job.

As for rate of production, we've mentioned how tank production is ahead of schedule. And one gun plant in Flint has been so far ahead of schedule that guns have begun piling up in warehouses. The Army just couldn't take care of them.

Then there's the issue of subcontracting. The industry just calls it "buying." They've always done it. They buy from small manufacturers things they can't do or don't make. There has, though, been criticism that they haven't "farmed out" enough of the war work.

Here we come up against the question of whether the program should be aimed at producing the most goods in the least time, or at satisfying the demands of small producers, who might, unfortunately, have to go out of business if they didn't have war orders.

The large motor manufacturers "farm out," they declare, every bit of work which they themselves can't do. One would not expect them to buy goods from outside which they themselves could produce, and thus leave some of their own producing capacity idle, merely for the sake of scattering the work around. No order has been held up, they declare, by failure to subcontract. It must be considered, too, that many operations just can't be done by the small firms, no matter how many machines they have available. Also certain orders have to be carried through by the large concerns which alone have the necessary research and engineering facilities.

King to Reside In Fourth-Floor London Apartment

LONDON, Jan. 24 (AP)—The King and Queen have leased a fourth-floor flat in London's West End and will move into it in about a fortnight, the Daily Mail said today.

Their decision to leave the Palace was prompted by a shortage of servants and their own preference for a "small intimate home," the paper said.

The apartment is in a building, part of which now is under construction, and has a private entrance and elevator. The Queen supervised the decoration.

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When you're baking orange bread . . . or sugar cookies . . . or spice cake for your tea, insure deliciousness by using Rumford Baking Powder. Rumford gives perfect raising and fine texture *every* time, never leaves a bitter taste. Can be used successfully in any good recipe because there's no alum in Rumford.
• • •
Some of the simplest things are surest hits! Thin, thin bread-and-butter sandwiches with gooseberry jam. Or toast rounds that have been topped with snappy cheese, then whisked under the broiler.
• • •
Here's one more reason why Rumford Baking Powder is your best buy! Important amounts of calcium and phosphates are in the Rumford formula. Remember, too, that Rumford always gives the same perfect results, for 52 laboratory tests check its purity and uniformity.
• • •
Follow your tea sandwiches with a plate of Almond Cup Cakes:
½ cup butter; ⅔ cup sugar; 2 eggs, beaten; ½ cup chopped blanched almonds; ½ cup milk; ⅓ teaspoon salt; 1½ teaspoons Rumford Baking Powder; 1½ cups sifted flour
Cream butter and sugar until light, add eggs. Add almonds and sifted dry ingredients alternately with the milk. Turn into small greased cup cake pans, top each with a split blanched almond, and bake in a moderately hot oven (375°F.) about 20 minutes.
(More Rumford-tested recipes are found throughout the free booklet offered below.)
• • •
Tea-time tips: Bits of clove stuck in the lemon slices. Cinnamon sticks to flavor the tea. A dish of macadamia nuts!
• •
Get Rumford today. And write for our FREE recipe book. Rumford Baking Powder, Box 9D, Rumford, Rhode Island—home of the original all-phosphate, double-acting baking powder. Write today.

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There's charm and beauty in the festive-colored hand embroidery on neutral grounds. They are made of felted goat's hair, with self fringe. Only because of our tremendous purchases are these remarkable prices possible. Mostly one of a kind patterns. Buy several now.
JORDAN'S ORIENTAL RUGS EIGHTH FLOOR ANNEX

Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

Nearly 150 Conservation Heads Of Clubwomen Aiding Salvage

The 140 conservation chairmen in the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs are members of and are co-operating with the State Committee for Salvaging Defense Materials. The State State Chairman is Mrs. Ralph G Swain of Brockton, and already the Massachusetts clubs have done notable work in furthering the "Today's the Day to Salvage for Victory" program of the General Federation.

According to information released to clubwomen in all States by Mrs. F. Earle Magee, Chairman for Conservation and Defense Materials of the General Federation, America's war factories need increasing quantities of waste paper, old rags, scrap metal, and old rubber. America is a rich mine for all these materials, in dumps, back yards, attics, and cellars, she points out, and urges all women of the country to salvage these things and start them on their way to make weapons for our fighting men.

The Federation recommends that the collecting, sorting, grading, and preparing of the materials for shipment be done through existing waste material dealers. It has issued, also, the following rules:

1. Flatten out all cartons and boxes. Tie in neat bundles. Keep them dry and clean.

2. Pile newspapers separately, and tie in separate bundles. A pile of papers five feet high is about 100 pounds.

3. Keep rags, metals and rubber separately—in cartons and bags if possible.

A recent report received by Mrs. Magee in Washington shows that the work already done in this direction has not only aided in collecting materials needed in arms manufacture but the money paid by junk collectors has enabled Scouts to buy uniforms, clubs to pay for the support of adopted English and Chinese children, and has led to increased purchase of defense stamps and bonds.

The Federation urges that each club that has not already done so appoint a conservation chairman. Representatives to the State Committee from each of the 15 districts in Massachusetts are: Mrs. Arthur C. Kirby, Rochester; Mrs. Henry Storm, Braintree; Mrs. Harold V. Thorpe, Somerset Center; Mrs. Clarence Smerdon, Brookline; Mrs. Albert G. Hall, Roslindale; Mrs. Leslie L. Dunham, Winthrop; Miss Louise Bancroft, Winchester; Mrs. Lee Marshall, Beverly; Mrs. L. Gordon Buker, Billerica; Mrs. Bernard B. Bosworth, Leominster; Mrs. Edward B. Gray, West Newton; Mrs. Reginald Peabody, Lunenburg; Miss Eleanor Lord, Northampton; and Mrs. George E. Bell, Deerfield.

Calendar of Women Clubs' Events for the Coming Week

Monday

Brookline Woman's Club—Silver Anniversary and President's Day. Color motion picture by Martin K. Bovey, "Timber Line." Reception, meeting, and tea. Whitney Hall, Coolidge Corner, 1:30 p. m.

Townsend Woman's Club—Music Committee Day. Memorial Hall. Hostess, Mrs. Hamilton Bailey.

Winchester Fortnightly Club—Natural color movies, "Wonderland of Dreams," by Percy A. Brigham, lecturer. Headquarters 2 p. m.

Women's City Club of Boston—Records and slides accompanying lecture on "Music and Painting in the Russian Ballet" by Nicolas Nabokoff. Clubhouse, 8:15 p. m.

D. A. R., Watertown Chapter—"Among the Homes of Yesterday," talk by Mrs. Charles Duren. Home of Mrs. Elmer Hathaway, 37 Lincoln St., Belmont, 2:30 p. m.

Boston Ruskin Club—Business meeting. Lecture by Gladys R. Holmes, "The Will to Do and What It Has Accomplished." Lecture Hall, Boston Public Library, 2:30 p. m. Public is invited to lecture which begins at 3 o'clock.

Junior League Garden Club—Meeting at home of Mrs. Ralph Hornblower, 7 Louisburg Square, Boston. George Graves to speak on "Shopping for Plants." 3 p. m.

Tuesday

Dorchester Woman's Club—Meeting and program. Emily H. Bush, "May I Present . . ." Refreshments 1 p. m. in the clubhouse.

Old and New Club of Malden — Dessert luncheon and business meeting. Dr. Hans Kohn to speak, "Revolutions Old and New." Legion Hall, 368 Pleasant Street, 1:30 p. m.

Professional Woman's Club—Literary and Library Extension Program, Salle Moderne, Hotel Statler, 3 p. m.

Quincy Women's Club — Annual musicale, Mrs. Samuel D. DeForest, Chairman. At the clubhouse, 2 p. m. Instrumental music.

Stoneham Woman's Club — Illustrated travelogue by William M. Nadeau. 2:30 p. m. Mrs. Ralph Anderson, chairman.

Women's City Club of Boston—Color motion pictures by Marjorie Parmenter. "Life on the Mississippi." Refreshments 10:30. Lecture 11 a. m.

Boston League of Women Voters—Open forum on "The Consumer and the Cost of Living in Total Defense," Prof. John D. Black and Miss Ruth W. Ayers. Perkins Hall, 264 Boylston Street, 2:30 p. m. Admission free.

Jamaica Plain Tuesday Club—Edwin James Hipkiss, Curator of Decorative Arts, Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, to lecture on Karolik Collection. Unitarian Parish House. Meeting followed by tea at Loring-Greenough House.

Sharon Fortnightly Club—Meeting. Samuel J. Tyack to talk on "The Romance of Gems." Musical program. High School Auditorium. 2:30 o'clock.

West Roxbury Woman's Club—Evening meeting. Howard Pierce Davis, "History or Hysteria?" Musical program Clubhouse.

Wednesday

Melrose Highlands Woman's Club—Judge Emma Fall Schofield, "The Art of Living Together." Refreshments and social hour to follow meeting. Herman H. Stuart, Superintendent of Schools, special guest. Corinthian Hall, 2 p. m.

Belmont Woman's Club—President's Day, reception, meeting, and tea. Town Hall, 1:30 p. m. Chairman of the day, Mrs. Nathaniel E. Smith.

Watertown Woman's Club—Box lunch and meeting, 12:30 p. m. G. A. R. Hall, 23 Main Street. "Pictures of Nature's Beauties." Hostess Mrs. Harvey Libby Ames.

Wollaston Woman's Club—Combined junior and senior meeting. "Romance of News Gathering" by Alton Hall Blackington. Guest night, Legion Post Building, 8 p. m.

Malden Garden Club—All day meeting, 10:30 a. m. Leon Wetherbee to speak on "Soil Conservation." Afternoon session, Mrs. Frances Warren Mitchell on "Keeping the Garden Upkeep Down" Kernwood Club.

D. A. R., Col. Thomas Gardner Chapter—"Challenge of Europe to America," by Alfreida M. Mosher. Meeting to be preceded by informal dinner at 7:45, Hotel Kenmore, Boston.

Boston Colony, National Society of New England Women—Meeting and program. Kathleen Emerson Swan, "There's a Reason for It." College Club, 40 Commonwealth Ave., 2 p. m.

New England Women's Press Asso.—Program beginning at 2 p. m., Woman's Republican Club, 46 Beacon St., Boston. Alfred Kidder, 2nd, "Peru, Ancient and Modern," and Miss Alice A. Hatch, "Puerto Rico, Land of Tropical Beauty."

Thursday

Melrose Woman's Club—Meeting. Talk by Maude Tobin on "Bakewell-Pears, New England and Sandwich Glass" illustrated by exhibits from her collection. Mrs. Henry E Richards, Chairman of Ancient and Modern Committee, in charge. 10 a. m. at the home of Mrs. Clarence Alexander, 3 Geneva Road.

Florence Crittenton League, Brookline Circle—Monthly meeting. Brookline Baptist Church parlors, 2:30 p. m. Prof. F. Allen Burt to speak on "How Advertising Protects the Consumer." Music and tea.

Friday

Wollaston Woman's Club—Reception Committee dessert bridge. Mrs. William D. Morrison, chairman. Wollaston Legion Home.

Eighth District Departmental Conference—All day session from 10:30 a. m. Congregational Church Vestry, Luncheon.

College Club—Fashion show by students of the Modern School of Applied Art, Boston. 3:00 p. m., 40 Commonwealth Avenue.

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Mary Lincoln Orr

Author and lecturer, who will speak at the luncheon of the Boston University Women's Council on Monday.

Latin America Topic of Talk For Luncheon

The Boston University Women's Council will hear Mrs. Mary Lincoln Orr, artist, writer, and authority on Latin America, discuss South America and its relations with the United States, at its annual luncheon Monday.

The luncheon, at which Mrs. Orr is to be guest of honor, will be held in the Women's Building, 146 Commonwealth Avenue, after a business meeting which will convene at 11 o'clock.

Reports will be heard from Mrs. Everett O. Fisk, President of the Boston University Women's Council, and from Dean Lucy J. Franklin, Dean of Women, as well as from officers and committee chairmen. The reports will be followed by the annual election of officers and committees.

In charge of the luncheon arrangements are Mrs. George R. Ericson and her committee: Mrs. William L. Stidger, Mrs. Philip E. Bunker, and Mrs. James R. Houghton.

Present officers of the Council are: President, Mrs. Fisk; First Vice-President, Mrs. Henry I. Harriman; Second Vice-President, Mrs. LeRoy M. S. Miner; Third Vice-President, Mrs. Myron H. Clark; Recording Secretary, Mrs. William F. Rogers; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Harry W. Dunning; Treasurer, Mrs. Howard W. Selby; Assistant Treasurer, Miss Grace Lamont; Historian, Mrs. Kenneth C. Reynolds.

Davis to Address W. Roxbury Women

Howard Pierce Davis, news commentator and lecturer, will address the West Roxbury Woman's Club on Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock, on the question, "History or Hysteria?"

Club members will meet on Friday at Library Hall at 1:30 p. m. for another trip to the Museum of Fine Arts under the direction of the Art Chairman, Mrs. Henry P. Moore; and the final class in Home Defense will meet at Library Hall on Monday at 2 p. m.

Efficiency in Press Reports Sought by State Women's Clubs

The Division of Press and Publicity of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, Miss Estelle G. Marsh, Chairman, is calling renewed attention to the two press contests, open until February 1, designed to bring about increased efficiency in this department of club work.

The first contest, open to press chairmen only, offers a prize for the best advance news release of 75 words or less, such as a club press chairman would submit to the newspapers.

The second, open to all members of federated woman's clubs, carries an award for an article of 100 words or less telling of some outstanding event of the 1941 club season, in approved newspaper style.

Entries should be mailed to Mrs. David Ullstrom, Eastern Vice-Chairman, 26 Blake Street, Wollaston, not later than the first day of February.

Mrs. John L. Whitehurst, President of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, recently said: "No organization can long survive in this competitive era without good publicity"; and Mrs. P. H. Brady, Press and Publicity Chairman of the General Federation, has given it as her opinion that "no activity offers a greater opportunity for service than the Press and Publicity Committee, service not only to the General Federation, State and District Federations, and individual clubs, but to our country as a whole." "Let us seize this opportunity," she urges, "with enthusiasm and a willingness to sacrifice time and effort to attain a degree of efficiency which will redound to the greater good of all."

Brookline Crittenton To Hear B. U. Speaker

Prof. F. Allen Burt of Boston University will address the next meeting of the Brookline Circle of the Florence Crittenton League Thursday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock in the Brookline Baptist Church parlors. His subject is to be "How Advertising Protects the Consumer."

Wesley Boynton, tenor, will sing a group of solos, accompanied by Morse Haithwaite.

Refreshments will be served following the meeting.

Quincy Hopes Two Schools Can Be Made Safer Under Raids

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

QUINCY, Mass., Jan. 24—Characterizing the Thomas B. Pollard School of this City as a "goldfish bowl," and a branch schoolhouse at Squantum as a "cardboard box," Quincy School Committeemen are keenly alert today to the fact that "something must be done immediately" for the protection of the children attending classes in these two structures against possible air raids or explosions which might be caused by saboteurs.

Safety measures designed to put these two school buildings in proper condition are largely dependent upon cash, said Heslip Sutherland, Vice-chairman of the School Committee. He added that the Quincy City Council had appropriated $50,000 for defense purposes, and that it was the hope of the Committee that part of this may be diverted for work on the two buildings in question.

Oddly enough, the Thomas Pollard School, built during the last World War to accommodate the children of workers at the Fore River Shipyards, was considered as being "ideal" at the time—the latest in modern schoolhouse construction.

A one-story building, without a basement, the ceilings of many of the classrooms are largely of glass, permitting an abundance of daylight—but extremely unsafe in case of bombings.

An assembly hall in the center of the building is two stories in height, and a large balcony in this hall offers about the only immediate safety measure. The space under this balcony might be partitioned off to care for many of the students, it was stated, since the balcony itself would afford protection from overhead, while one of the walls is on an inside corridor.

At the present time, Quincy's only class of handicapped children, several of whom do class work in wheelchairs, is housed in the Pollard School. By erecting partitions under the balcony, shutting this portion off from the main assembly hall, these children might be sheltered in this way, it was stated.

However, there is additional need for sandbags and tape for the many windows and skylights in the other classrooms, all of which are only one story in height.

The Committee has been making a survey of all school buildings in Quincy, seeing to it that first-aid kits have been installed, that there is plenty of sand on hand, and checking on all exits, corridors, basements, attics, and so on.

Progress is being made, said School Committeeman Paul Marini, and something is going to be done promptly looking to adequate safety for the children attending these schools. "Whether there is a definite solution to the problems presented by these two schoolhouses, I do not know, but the matter is under serious consideration, and plans are being worked out."

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Monday, Jan. 26

12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

For Monday, Jan. 26

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79mc and 15.35mc). Mondays through Fridays, Tower News radiocast from the Studio of the Christian Science Publishing Society.

6:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc; 9.70mc or 11.73mc). Mondays through Fridays, Tower News radiocast by record.

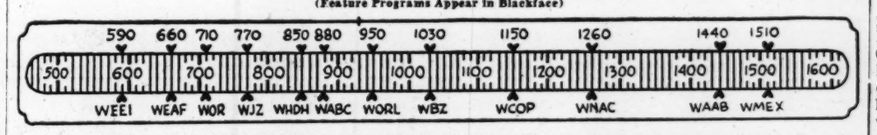
More Persons Sought For ARP Training

A need for additional men and women for training in air-raid precautions was voiced by Gen. Daniel Needham, Director of the Protection Division of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, in a statement in which he said: "More than 200,000 Bay State men and women already have had ARP training; we need a lot more."

He spoke proudly of the State's two industrial ARP schools and said they were being used as a model for the whole country.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
12:00	"Theater of Today:	News; "Man on the	"Musical Roundup"	Gypsy Caravan	"Rhythm Revue"; Sports
12:15	Rosemary Lane ..	Farm"	Walter Kidder, songs....	Dept. of Agriculture.....	Town Crier .....
12:30	"Stars Over Holly-	National Farm and Home	Ilka Chase; orchestra;	"Italian Melodies"	Francine; popular music
12:45	wood": drama	Hour; speakers; orch...	vocalists; guest	"Italian Melodies"	'Monitor Views the News'
1:00	News	Farm and Home Hour...	News Service	Musical program	"Musical Mailbox," with
1:15	Radio Bulletin ...	Farm and Home Hour...	George and Dixie, songs.	Chez Mauthe's Orch.	Vivienne Cameron ....
1:30	Science Adventures.	Contrasts in Rhythm.	"Call to Youth"; talk....	Colonial Network Orch..	Ann Bromberg, soprano..
1:45	Mrs. H. Wallace ..	War News	"Hits and Bits"	Colonial Network Orch..	Short Story Editor ....
2:00	News; Irving T. Mc-	Metropolitan Opera:	U. S. Marine Band.....	Benny Goodman's Orch.	Military Marches .....
2:15	donald, talk	Bizet's "Carmen"; Lily	U. S. Marine Band.....	Benny Goodman's Orch.	Military Marches .....
2:30	Brush Creek Follies.	Djanel; Charles Kull-	Joseph Gallichio's Orch.;	Herbie Kaye's Orchestra	Nancy Mace, soprano..
2:45	Brush Creek Follies.	man; Licia Albanese;	Jeannette Davis, songs	Herbie Kaye's Orchestra	Five Star News.....
3:00	Country Journal ..	Norman Cordon; Sir	Patti Chapin, songs.....	"University Life"; aus-	Sports results .....
3:15	Country Journal ..	Thomas Beecham, con-	Parent-Teachers Cong....	pices Columbia Univ....	Sports results .....
3:30	United We Stand..	ductor	"Music for Everyone";	"Carolina Playmakers";	Sports results .....
3:45	United We Stand..	Metropolitan Opera:	string orchestra	Univ. of No. Carolina..	Sports results .....
4:00	"Young Americans	Bizet's "Carmen"; Lily	News; Week-end Whimsy	Colonial Network Orch..	Sports results .....
4:15	in the Making"...	Djanel; Charles Kull-	Week-End Whimsey	Colonial Network Orch..	Sports results .....
4:30	News; Matinee at	man; Licia Albanese;	"Air Youth of America".	Sports Matinee	Jay Burnett, songs.....
4:45	Meadowbrook	Norman Cordon; Sir	"Melodic Strings"	Sports Matinee	Musical program .....
5:00	Cleveland Symphony	Thomas Beecham, con-	Dramatic sketch	Glenn Miller's Serenade.	Melody Mirror .....
5:15	Orchestra; Artur	ductor	Dramatic sketch	Glenn Miller's Serenade.	Melody Mirror .....
5:30	Rodzinski, con-	Popular Variety Show ..	Musical Roundup	Glen Miller's Serenade.	Melody Mirror .....
5:45	ductor	Piano Duo	War Reporter	Glen Miller's Serenade.	Five Star News.....
6:00	News comments ..	News; Music Interlude..	News Service	Prayer; Dinner Concert..	Don Polvere's Orchestra
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs....	Lum 'n' Abner	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Town Crier .....
6:30	Press News	Sports Digest; Defense..	Musical Rendezvous	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	The World Today..	News Review	Dramatization	Talk; Memory Lane.....	Sports reports .....
7:00	'People's Platform':	Message of Israel.....	"Quiz of Two Cities" ...	News Commentator	Dance Orchestra .....
7:15	informal discussion	Message of Israel.....	"Quiz of Two Cities" ...	Rio de Janeiro Conf....	Five Star News.....
7:30	"Calling Pan Ameri-	"Ellery Queen": mystery	"Confidentially Yours":	Mickey Alpert's Orch....	Dance Music .....
7:45	ica": folksongs	drama	Concert Miniatures	"Inside of Sports"...	The Alpineers .....
8:00	Guy Lombardo's Or.	Moylan Sisters, songs....	Knickerbocker Playhouse	Stars Over Manhattan..	Music of the Gay '90's..
8:15	Guy Lombardo's Or.	Olivio Santora, yodeler..	Knickerbocker Playhouse	Stars Over Manhattan..	Circle C Ranch Boys....
8:30	"Hobby Lobby": D.	Ted Steele: variety prgm	'Truth or Consequences':	Dance Orchestra	101st Vets. Ass'n': Music
8:45	Elman, m. c.; News	Frontline Headlines	quiz program	News Service	Quartet .....
9:00	"Your Hit Parade":	"Tuscanini Treasury	National Barn Dance:	Chicago Theater: Op-	Pages From the Classi-
9:15	Mark Warnow's	Concert"; NBC Sympho-	Eddie Peabody; Hoosier	eretta: "New Moon";	cal Album .....
9:30	Orch.; vocalists	ny Orchestra; Arturo	Hotshots; Glen Welty's	Marion Claire, soprano;	Pages From the Classi-
9:45	"Saturday Night	Toscanini, conductor	Orchestra	Th. Thomas, baritone..	cal Album .....
10:00	Serenade": music .	Bob Ripley: "Believe It	Sports; Newsreel	Cedric Foster, News....	Olympics - Washington
10:15	Public Affairs	or Not"	Male Quartet	Sammy Kaye's Orch.	hockey game .....
10:30	Edmund J. Brandon	"Remember Pearl Har-	Dramatic sketch	Sammy Kaye's Orch.	Hockey game: News....
10:45	News; Sports	bor"; orch.; speakers....	Dramatic sketch	Don Bovay, songs.....	U. S. Marine Band.....
11:00	Talk; Edmund J.	News; Music	News Service	"Piano Twins"	The Alpineers .....
11:15	Brandon	"March of Dimes";	"March of Dimes";	"March of Dimes";	"March of Dimes";
11:30	Dance orchestra ...	celebrity variety show..	celebrity variety show..	celebrity variety show..	celebrity variety show..
11:45	Henry King's Orch.	"March of Dimes".....	"March of Dimes"	"March of Dimes"	"March of Dimes".....

Sunday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
8:00	News; Louise Wil-	European News; Music..	European News; Organ	Radio Carollers	.....
8:15	cher, organist	Piano Trio	Recital	Radio Carollers	.....
8:30	"Uncle Elmer's Song	News Service	Petite Musicale	"Melody Market"	.....
8:45	Circle"	"Tone Pictures"	News Service	"Melody Market"	.....
9:00	News of the World	"European Situation" ..	News Roundup	"Sunday Morning Sere-	Five Star News.....
9:15	"From Coast to	Back to Bach Organ	Deep River Boys; guest	nade"	Religious service .....
9:30	Coast Bus":	Loft," J. Mattfeld	"Words and Music" ...	"Sunday Morning Sere-	Religious service .....
9:45	Gypsy Caravan	Bus": children's pro-	"Words and Music" ...	nade"	Religious service .....
10:00	Church of the Air.	"Musical Millwheel"	Uncle [illegible] children's	Musical Album	Religious service .....
10:15	Church of the Air.	Rhythm Parade	program	Musical Album	"Music in the Modern.
10:30	Wings Over Jordan	"Southernaires": quartet	"Stories of America"...	Musical Album	Manner" .....
10:45	Wings Over Jordan	"Southernaires": quartet	Vi and Vilma, songs....	Tremont Temple Baptist	Gilbert and Sullivan op-
11:00	News; Walberg	News; Musicale	St. Paul's Services.....	Church service	eretta .....
11:15	Brown Ensemble ..	Piano Duo	St. Paul's Services.....	Tremont Temple Baptist	Gilbert and Sullivan op-
11:30	Trinity Church	Revue in Miniature....	St. Paul's Services.....	Church service	eretta .....
11:45	Trinity Church	Revue in Miniature....	St. Paul's Services.....	Tremont Temple service.	Gilbert and Sullivan op.
12:00	News Service	Foreign Policy Talks ..	News Service	Student Radio Club....	Five Star News.....
12:15	Don Maestro	"I'm an American".....	"Tone Tapestries"	Student Radio Club....	"Romance in Music" ....
12:30	Salt Lake City	Music Hall: Symphony	Emma Otero, soprano;	"Italian Melodies"	WMEX Drama Shop: "A
12:45	Tabernacle Choir .	Orchestra; soloists	orchestra	"Italian Melodies"	World in Fantasy".....
1:00	Beacon St. Window	Music Hall Symphony	Religious program	News Service	Joseph Tall's Hour: Ruby
1:15	Phil Saltman, piano	Orchestra; soloists	Religious program	Cafe Continental	Ossofsky's Orchestra
1:30	Red Feather guest	News Room of the Air.	"Listen to Yours";	The Lutheran Hour;	and Morris Goldberg,
1:45	artists; orchestra.	Allen Roth's Orchestra...	dramatization	Lutheran chorus	baritone .....
2:00	Spirit of '42.....	Great Plays: Ibsen's	Sammy Kaye's Serenade	Irving Caesar, songs....	Question-Answer Period.
2:15	Spirit of '42.....	"Pillars of Society";	Sammy Kaye's Serenade	Hollywood Reporter	Songs of the Range ....
2:30	The World Today..	Barrett H. Clark, nar-	Round Table Discussion.	"This Is Fort Dix"	Christian Science Pro-
2:45	The World Today..	rator	Round Table Discussion.	"This Is Fort Dix"	gram: talk; music.....
3:00	New York Philhar-	"Wake Up, America"....	"Chats About Dogs"; sk.	"The Americas Speak"..	Zelma Larsson's Music..
3:15	monic-Symphony,	"Wake Up, America"....	H. V. Kaltenborn.....	"The Americas Speak"..	Zelma Larsson's Music..
3:30	Bruno Walter, con-	"Wake Up, America"....	"Land of America".....	Religious program	Zelma Larsson's Music..
3:45	ductor	"Wake Up, America"....	"Listen, America"	Religious program	Zelma Larsson's Music..
4:00	New York Philhar-	News; Mastersingers	"Musical Brazil"	Reviewing Stand": aus-	Religious program .....
4:15	monic-Symphony .	Tony Wons	Moment Musicale	pices Northwestern Un.	Religious program .....
4:30	Andre Kostelanetz'	First Naval District	"The Shadow": drama..	"Defense Varieties":	Al Rawley's Wild Azaleas
4:45	Or.; Helen Jepson.	Navy program	"The Shadow": drama..	speakers; orchestra	Al Rawley's Wild Azaleas
5:00	Family Hour: G.	Moylan Sisters, songs....	Metropolitan Auditions:	'I Hear America Singing':	Religious program .....
5:15	Swarthout; Ross	Olivio Santora, yodeler..	soloists; talks; orch....	choral concerts	Religious program .....
5:30	Graham; Phoebe	Wheeling Steelmakers:	Comedy Drama	Young People's Church	Religious program .....
5:45	Wm. Shirer's News	variety show	Comedy Drama	of the Air: speaker....	Religious program .....
6:00	Theater: Margaret	"Keep Guessing"; quiz	Clotilda Zappala, so-	"Double or Nothing":	News: Music .....
6:15	Sullavan	program	prano; violin and organ	Rosemary Lane	Irish Melodies .....
6:30	"Melody Ranch";	News Commentators ...	News Service	"Adventures of Bulldog	Religious program .....
6:45	Gene Autry; Music;	Mrs. F. D. Roosevelt...	Popular music	Drummond"; drama	Religious program .....
7:00	Dramatizations	National Vespers	Jack Benny, M. Living-	Religious program	"Uncle Bill," talk.....
7:15	Public Affairs	National Vespers	stone, "Rochester"; or.	Religious program	"Uncle Bill," talk.....
7:30	Gil Dodds; Captain	Captain Flagg and	"Bandwagon"; Freddy	News Service	Central Baptist Church
7:45	"Torrid Zone"	Sergeant Quirt	Martin's Orchestra	"Invitation to Waltz"...	of Quincy: Rev. Frank
8:00	Helen Hayes Thea.:	Religious program	Edgar Bergen; guest	American Forum of the	C. Hageman .....
8:15	"Night Raid"	Religious program	comedy; orchestra	Air	Central Baptist Church.
8:30	Crime drama and	Inner Sanctum Mystery:	"One Man's Family":	American Forum of Air.	Classical Album .....
8:45	jury; Elmer Davis.	dramatic sketch	dramatic sketch	Gabriel Heatter, news..	Classical Album .....
9:00	Sunday Evening	Walter Winchell	"Manhattan Merry-Go-	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	Classical Album .....
9:15	Hour: Eugene	"The Parker Family"....	Round": musicale	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	Classical Album .....
9:30	Goossens, conduc-	"Dear John"; drama;	American Album of Fa-	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	We Believe in Our
9:45	tor; Richard Crooks	Dinah Shore, songs; or.	miliar Music	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	Community .....
10:00	"Take It or Leave	"Good Will Hour": John	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl	Terry Shand's Orchestra	Bruins-Canadiens hockey
10:15	It": quiz program.	J. Anthony, director...	Orchestra	Terry Shand's Orchestra	game .....
10:30	News: Defense	"Good Will Hour": John	'Sherlock Holmes': Basil	"Keep 'Em Rolling";	Hockey game; News....
10:45	Defense Speakers ..	J. Anthony, director...	Rathbone, Nigel Bruce	variety program	Musical program .....
11:00	Headlines, Bylines .	News; Music	News Service	Will Bradley's Orchestra	Dance Orchestra .....
11:15	Columbia Workshop	Music You Want.....	Local news; Music.....	Jack Teagarden's Orch..	Dance Orchestra .....
11:30	Columbia Workshop	Music You Want.....	"Author's Playhouse";	'Answering You'; British	Day's End; Music.....
11:45	Alvino Rey's Orch..	Music You Want.....	dramatization	Govt. Official Program..	Day's End; News .....

Monday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
11:00	Popular Music	Home Forum talk.....	"Mary Marlin"; sketch..	News Commentator ...	Musical program; Talk..
11:15	'Man I Married"; sk.	Church in the Wildwood	"Right to Happiness"..	Ruth Moss Interviews..	Organ Recital .....
11:30	"Bright Horizons" .	Two Men and a Girl....	"The Bartons"; sketch.	Melody Strings	"The Esquires" .....
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Music; Talk; Songs.....	"David Harum"; sketch	Choir Loft	Five Star News.....
12:00	Kate Smith, talk...	News; Hum and Strum...	"Gene and Glenn".....	News Analyst	Rhythm Revue; Sports..
12:15	"Big Sister"; sk....	"Judy and Jane".....	Organ Recital	Dept. of Agriculture...	Town Crier .....
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam"	"Italian Melodies"	Popular Music .....
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday".	Home Hour; Walter	Radio Playhouse; drama	"Italian Melodies"	'Monitor Views the News'
1:00	"Life Beautiful" ..	Blaufuss' Homesteaders	News Service	"I'll Find My Way"	Musical Mailbox .....
1:15	Serial drama	N. E. Agricultural News.	Musical Roundup	"Government Girl"	Musical Mailbox .....
1:30	Vic and Sade: sk....	Contrasts in Rhythm...	Marjorie Mills Hour....	"Front Page Farrell" ..	Tom Hickey, tenor ....
1:45	"Road of Life".....	War News	Marjorie Mills Hour....	George Van Dorn's Orch.	Dramatic sketches ....
2:00	Serial drama	Vincent Lopez' Orchestra	"Light of the World"...	Cedric Foster, news....	Military Marches .....
2:15	Serial drama	Vincent Lopez' Orchestra	"The Mystery Man"....	Colonial Orchestra	Military Marches .....
2:30	Fletcher Wiley	Rakov's Orchestra	"Valiant Lady"; drama.	United States Naval	Margaret Janis, songs...
2:45	'Kate Hopkins': sk.	Rakov's Orchestra	"Grimm's Daughters"..	Academy Band	Five Star News.....
3:00	Swing Time	"Orphans of Divorce"...	"Against the Storm"...	"Mutual Goes Calling"..	Sports and Music.....
3:15	Church Conference.	"Honeymoon Hill"; sk..	"Ma Perkins"; sketch..	"Mutual Goes Calling"..	Sports and Music.....
3:30	News; Snapshots ...	"John's Other Wife"...	'Pepper Young's Family'	Lester Huff; Organ; Trio	Sports and Music.....
3:45	"Home Planning" ..	"Just Plain Bill".....	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	"Civilian Defense"	Sports and Music.....
4:00	Josef Cherniavsky's	Arthur Tracy, songs....	"Backstage Wife"	Colonial Network Orch..	Sports and Music.....
4:15	Musical Camera ..	Club Matinee: variety..	"Stella Dallas"; drama.	Sports Matinee	Sports and Music.....
4:30	Landt Trio	Club Matinee: variety..	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Sports Matinee	Organ Recital .....
4:45	Press News	News; Adventure Stories	"Young Widder Brown"	Boake Carter, news....	Melody Mirror .....
5:00	"Mary Marlin"; sk.	J. Dalton, Cowboy songs.	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror .....
5:15	"The Goldbergs" ..	"Little Orphan Annie"..	"Portia Faces Life"....	"Dramatic Serial"	Melody Mirror .....
5:30	"The O'Neills"	"Superman"; sketch	"We, the Abbotts".....	"Jack Armstrong"	Melody Mirror .....
5:45	Scattergood Baines.	"Tom Mix"; sketch.....	Musical Roundup	'Capt. Midnight'; drama	Five Star News; Pol. talk
6:00	Edwin C. Hill: news	News: Herb Lewis, songs	News Service	Praper; Dinner Concert	Don Polvere's Orchestra
6:15	Hedda Hopper ...	Edmund J. Brandon...	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert; Talk..	Town Crier .....
6:30	Frank Parker, songs	Sports Digest; Music...	Musical Rendezvous	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	The World Today..	Lowell Thomas, news..	"Defense Housing"	Pres. Birthday Program	Sports program .....
7:00	"Amos n' Andy"...	Wheeler-Ladd; Herbert	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.	Dance Orchestra .....
7:15	Lanny Ross, songs..	Marshall; music	News of the World.....	Rio de Janeiro Conf....	Five Star News.....
7:30	"Blondie"; comedy	"C

War Boosts Enrollment in Bay State Women's Defense Corps to 10,000

New Headquarters Opened With Col. Hammond in Charge

The Massachusetts Women's Defense Corps, first, and undoubtedly one of the most efficient women's semi-military units in the country, has just opened its permanent headquarters at 238 Beacon Street, Boston. Starting with fewer than 200 members, less than ten months ago, before Pearl Harbor, the organization has grown rapidly until today it numbers 10,000 members, characterized as "a true cross-section of the women of this State."

The new headquarters, under the charge of Col. Natalie Hays Hammond, commandant of the Corps, occupies the entire 34 rooms of the four-story building. In addition, there are two large kitchens in the basement, and an adequate private garage for motor equipment in the rear.

Members of the Corps, a branch of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, have been trained to serve in the five branches of the organization — Air Raid Warden, Motor Transport, Mobile Canteen, Mobile Casualty, and Radio.

Complete Headquarters

In the new headquarters there are lecture rooms, staff rooms, map and chart rooms, motor transport and radio rooms, in fact, everything essential for a smooth-working women's defense unit. Fully 150 members, all volunteers with the exception of a skeleton clerical staff, work every day to keep up with the varied detail duties, and the headquarters is operated on a 24-hour basis.

Under the direction of this headquarters there are eight regional units, as well as smaller divisions in 150 Massachusetts communities, each ready to function immediately under any emergency conditions. All these auxiliary schools, the number of which is increasing almost daily, are under the instruction of graduates of the Headquarters School. Shorter courses also have been given to 40 organizations, including institutions, hotels, and colleges.

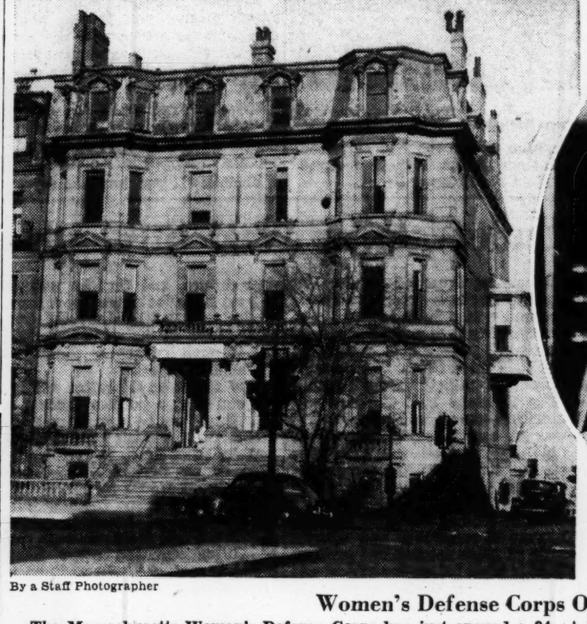
Commenting on the work of the Corps, Colonel Hammond pointed out that the Secretary of War and other Government officials have advocated women's work with the Army. Therefore, she added, "the position of semi-military, disciplined, and uniformed women in the nation's defense organizations will be more clearly understood and more readily accepted.

Pioneers in Work

"The women of this Corps, being pioneers, have taken the ridicule and criticism of many who did not understand the motives prompting their enlistment," Colonel Hammond continued. "The uniform, as the word itself emplains, is a badge of equality in service. This service, under the direction of the Public Safety Committee, is dedicated to the families and homes of the Commonwealth.

"But, the premise upon which we have signed away our personal liberties, time, and effort for the last ten months, has been founded on the belief that in teamwork, discipline, and training we can alleviate the sufferings of wartime disaster in our State communities, and help maintain the public morale and calm so necessary under such tragic circumstances."

Assisting Colonel Hammond at Headquarters are: Lieut.-Col. Alice D. Laughlin, Chief of Staff; Maj. Phyllis Connard, Adjutant; and Maj. Margaret McSweeney, Liaison Officer.



By a Staff Photographer

Women's Defense Corps Opens New Headquarters

The Massachusetts Women's Defense Corps has just opened a 34-room permanent headquarters at 238 Beacon Street, which is manned on a 24-hour basis under the command of Col. Natalie Hays Hammond. Upper: Defense strategists in the new map room, left to right: Capt. Harriet O'Brien and Capt. Janet Morse, both of Brookline; Capt. Virginia Whittet of Lowell and Lieut. Elizabeth Blaney of Boston. Lower left: The new headquarters. Lower right: Capt. Emily Saltonstall, daughter of the Governor of Massachusetts, takes her turn at operating the telephone switchboard.

Commuters Face Higher Fares Along With Interstate Riders

Ten per cent increases in rates charged for travel from Massachusetts to other States will presently be put into effect by each of Boston's three railroads, and similar action affecting commuters traveling within the State may soon follow, it is learned today.

A survey of the New Haven, the Boston & Maine, and the Boston & Albany railroad lines disclosed that each has made plans to take advantage of the Jan. 31 ruling of the Interstate Commerce Commission, which made the 10 per cent boosts permissible when applied to interstate travel.

Charges levied upon intrastate "commuters"—traveling, for example, between Boston and Worcester—are set by the Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities. That Department has been asked by the roads to allow 10 per cent freight and passenger rate increases in the State.

A public hearing for discussion of these railroad petitions is scheduled for the State House on Monday.

Beacon Hill observers believe that the utilities department may follow the lead of the I. C. C. in granting the request.

Petitions asking both interstate and intrastate rate increases were submitted simultaneously to Federal and State officials some time ago.

Action by the I. C. C. was announced in Washington this week. Because pay increases to employees, higher cost of material and supplies, and wartime risk have increased their expenses, the railroads are entitled to charge higher rates, the Federal body ruled.

Ten days' notice is necessary before any railroad can put the new schedules into effect, however. Such notice has not yet been given by the Boston roads, each said today, but is definitely contemplated for the near future.

The New England Passenger Association, an organization of railroad officials, met yesterday in Boston to map their strategy in the campaign for local rate boosts. This Association originally submitted the passenger rate petitions.

The New England Freight Association similarly requested freight rate increases which have not yet been allowed.

Parachute, Raft, Bull Cart, and Plane Carry U. S. Pilot Safely Back to Lines

RANGOON, Burma, Jan. 21 (Delayed) (AP)—Pilot Officer R. G. Moss, American volunteer with the Chinese air force, came back safely today by river raft, bull cart, and airplane, slipping through Japanese lines after he parachuted from his damaged plane.

The flier had destroyed one Japanese plane and damaged another in an air fight yesterday over the Japanese airdrome at Meshod, Northwestern Thailand, before his own plane was hit.

His parachute brought him down 10 miles west of Meshod, just behind the Japanese lines. He got through, reached Moulmein and came back to Rangoon in a British plane.

"Positively I got one Japanese Army 97," the Georgian told his mates. "A second rascal tried to ram me while I was climbing, and then a third got on my tail so I went overboard.

"I didn't know the native lingo, but some little brown men in skirts came out of a village armed with bows and arrows and a few shotguns, and we got along fine with signs. I finally started hitching on buffock carts, the headmen sending me from village to village until I bunked for the night in one of their bamboo huts.

"I got up at daylight and reached a fast-running river. I don't know the name of it, but it carried me, on some sort of a native craft, to a settlement 14 miles from Moulmein where a British official drove me into town."

Pilot Moss's return reduced the American volunteer group's casualty record for two months of fighting to three killed and one missing as against 74 confirmed victories over Japanese planes and many "probables."

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Heavy Losses in Philippines, More Japanese Troops Land

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (AP)—"Heavy losses" on both sides were reported from the Philippines today in fierce fighting that failed to prevent the landing of fresh Japanese troops on the Bataan Peninsula.

The weary, American-Filipino defenders, already heavily outnumbered, gave way at several positions on the Peninsula's west coast and on Subic Bay when Japanese poured ashore under the fire of ther navy's warships.

A War Department communiqué reporting this today said that the foe was expelled from some points by fierce counterattacks, but other points remained in the enemy's possession.

"Heavy losses were suffered on both sides," the Department reported.

Meanwhile the Japanese continued to land reinforcements in Subic Bay and on the west coast of the rugged Peninsula, increasing their numerical superiority. American and Philippine troops were described as fatigued from continual fighting but undiminished in enthusiasm, courage and devotion.

A spokesman said the Japanese appeared to be trying to turn General MacArthur's left flank anchored on the South China Sea, while undertaking to "smother" the defenders with mass attacks elsewhere.

A reign o fterror in Japanese-occupied sections of the Philippines was indicated yesterday by a War Department communiqué which told of the establishment of capital penalties for trivialities such as questioning the worth of the Japanese Army's special "invasion currency."

Gen. Douglas MacArthur, in command of American and Filipino forces, reported to the Department that the commanding Japanese, General, Masaharu Homma, had signed a proclamation warning the civilian population that capital punishment would follow this and a list of other presumed offenses.

Failure to obey, Japanese orders was one of them. Others were hiding food and clothing to prevent commandeering by the Japanese, rebellion, spying, sabotage, looting, polluting drinking water, stealing arms, or "any other acts against the interests of Japanese forces."

The Japanese came to the Philippines with currency already printed for forced circulation in the islands. Filipinos are compelled to accept it in exchange for goods, or services or for the usual currency of the Philippines Government, backed by gold and the credit of the United States.

It was made a capital offense, General MacArthur said, to refuse to accept this bogus currency or to hinder "its free circulation by slanderous statements."

General MacArthur's report was not the first indication that he is regularly receiving information from the Japanese-occupied sections and from behind the enemy lines. It is considered probable here that the General, who overlooks nothing, has a well organized intelligence service.

Wake Prisoners

SHANGHAI, Jan. 24 (Official Japanese Broadcast Recorded by AP)—About 1,200 American war prisoners from Wake Island arrived here at 4 p. m. yesterday, the Domei News Agency reported. Their prison ship, escorted here by a warship, reached Yokahama from Wake Jan. 18, and some of them were debarked there.

The others, including Commander W. S. Cunningham, will be interned here. Commander Smith and some other prisoners from the gunboat Wake, which was captured here were allowed to visit the Wake Island prisoners.

Wake Base Planned

LONDON, Jan. 24 (AP)—Reuters news agency picked up a Tokyo announcement that the Japanese intended to convert Wake Island into "an important naval base."

Wake and its two sister islands, Peale and Wilkes, have been renamed by the Japanese "Otori," "Hane," and "Ashi."

60 P. C. Parts Production For Trucks and Busses

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (AP)—The War Production Board decreed yesterday that producers of medium and heavy trucks, truck trailers, passenger carriers and school bus bodies may make, during the first quarter of this year, 60 per cent of the number of designated replacement parts sold by them for replacement purposes during the last half of 1941.

Prices and Your Purse: Russia Bought Some Sugar

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Jan. 24

One reason the American housewife faces sugar rationing is the 17,500,000 pounds of granulated sugar bought for Soviet Russia under Lend-Lease operations. Britain hasn't taken any from us yet.

Restrained Travel

Travel rationing is a new wrinkle in the consumer-defense picture. Transportation authorities talk of supplementing the 10 per cent February increase in passenger rates with rationing of railroad pleasure travel next summer.

Priorities on airplane space for persons on war missions have gone into effect, although the War Department insists that the flying public will still find a seat most of the time.

Budget Vindication

No wonder your food budget is beginning to show strain. Latest Department of Labor figures show food prices up 16 per cent over a year ago and 21 per cent above August, 1939.

Stamp Sticklers

The Bureau of Internal Revenue is working out a "stolen stamp" plan so motorists whose $2.09 tax stamps are taken off their windshields will have evidence to show that the tax had been paid.

The Treasury thinks Congress made a mistake when it passed the $5.00 a year auto use tax, but the Treasury also made one when it put the glue on the new stamps on the wrong side.

Tire Priority

Leon Henderson has agreed to let clergymen have new tires for their automobiles—clergymen, that is, "of all denominations who use automobiles in performance of their religious duties." Their services are henceforth considered "essential to public health and safety."

Frigid Note

B-r-r-r! No more all wool blankets will be produced, under the OPM's recent wool allocation order.

Subdued Stories

Magazines will have to take on a more sombre hue due to curtailment of colored and glossy inks, the printing and publishing industry was warned at a recent Washington conference. Supply of black ink will be sufficient to keep pace with paper supply and writers' thoughts.

Defense Cut

Better get ready to take your wool clothes to the tailor for pruning if you want to be in defense style. Men's suit coats will be an inch shorter; overcoats three inches shorter. Women's skirts can't be curtailed much but their suit coats and sweaters probably will be.

Back Talk

The Office of Price Administration not only advises housewives not to hoard but to go a step further and tell any merchant who urges them to stock up that he is "doing our country a serious injury at a time when everyone must put our nation's safety ahead of personal advantage."

Aloof Eggs

Secretary of Agriculture Claude K. Wickard said on Mrs. Roosevelt's radio program there ought to be plenty of eggs to fit the housewife's pocketbook soon, but Department of Labor statistics show the seasonal price decline smaller than usual and contra-seasonal increases in many cities.

Ersatz Nickels

The new nickel-less nickel soon to make its debut will be the same weight and diameter as the present nickel, but slightly thinner. Director of the Mint Nellie Tayloe Ross promises that subway turnstiles, telephone pay stations and countless merchandise vending machines won't know the difference.

Rubber Routing

"Non-essential" items to be made only of reclaimed rubber and latex in the future include bathing suits and caps, erasers, garden hose, trouser belts, combs, golf and tennis balls, heels and household aprons. Besides barring manufacture of certain non-essentials, the War Production Board has warned there will be "hundreds upon hundreds" of other products for which new crude rubber orilatex just won't be available.

Promise Keeper

The 3-10 cent per gallon increase in the price of gasoline authorized by Leon Henderson this week is in accord with a promise to oil companies that they would be reimbursed for efforts to relieve the East Coast oil shortage that threatened last fall.

People in 15 East Coast States are now paying for the shortage that didn't develop.

M. H.

U. S. Exploitation In Americas Hit

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 23—United States companies which exploit Latin-American labor are the greatest obstacle to unity of the Americas, according to Horace B. Davis, Professor of Economics at Simmons College.

"Organized labor in Latin-America is undoubtedly the strongest single bulwark against Hitlerism in that part of the world and as such is deserving of the cordial support of the American people," Professor Davis said in an address before a meeting of the Latin-American Economic Institute at the Roosevelt Hotel here last night.

"At the same time the large American corporations which control the bulk of United States trade with Latin-America are frequently found co-operating with the Spanish Falange, spearhead of Axis penetration in the countries to the south, and with the Fascist-minded petty despots who have suppressed free organization of labor in all but half a dozen of the South and Central American and West Indian republics," Mr. Davis declared.

Other speakers were Miss Fanny S. Simon, author; Alfonso H. Dos Santos Correa, delegate of Brazil to the International Conference of Labor; Bertram D. Wolfe, author, and Roberto Halberman, American lawyer.

Commuters' Fares Higher by March 1

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 24—Taking advantage of Interstate Commerce Commission permission to raise passenger fares 10 per cent, the railroads serving New York City will hike up their commutation tickets by 10 per cent on or before March 1.

Decision to this effect has already been made by the roads, but since 10 days' notice to the I. C. C. is required, the rate increase cannot be made effective in most instances until after the February commutation ticket books are on sale. The New York, New Haven and Hartford, which sells tickets good for 30 days, rather than a monthly ticket, will adopt the higher rate as soon as authority is received.

The date of increase may be delayed for roads running wholly inside the State, such as the Long Island Railroad, since the Public Service Commission expects to hold hearings on lines over which it has jurisdiction.

The railroads hope to have new 10 per cent increase in effect on other than commutation tickets by Feb. 10.

Propaganda-Labeling Sought in New Bill

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (AP)—A bill requiring all foreign agents who are required to register with the State Department to label all political propaganda they disseminate was approved by a Senate-House conference committee.

The aim is to make the source of the propaganda known to recipients.

The conferees struck out a provision which would have identified the Communist Party of the United States, the German-American Bund and the Kyffhauser Bund as agents of foreign principals and would have required them to file a list of their members, officers and directors.

Toronto Hydrants Found Damaged

TORONTO, Jan. 24 (CP)—Officials said a widespread effort to sabotage Toronto's fire-fighting facilities in industrial areas had been thwarted with the discovery of 39 damaged hydrants.

Officials said 20 hydrants had been found damaged Jan. 22 and 19 more Jan. 23 in an East End industrial area near the waterfront.

The soft brass spindles on the hydrants had been hammered out of shape so that key wrenches used by the Fire Department to turn on the water would be of no use.

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¼, ⅓, ½ and more OFF

★COME MONDAY at 8:30
—Entire store opens at 8:30 (an extra hour to shop for markdowns)

★COME TUESDAY at 9:30
—Shop for markdowns until 5:30

★COME WEDNESDAY at 9:30
—For markdowns and new goods priced like markdowns. Shop until 5:30

★COME THURSDAY at 11
—For final cleanup. Shop until 5:30. Basement opens at 9:30 as usual.

BOSTON, MASS.

Nazi Stage Set for North Africa

By W. E. Lucas
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The recent departure of Gen. Maxim Weygand from North Africa has had a remarkable effect in Morocco and Algeria. Until then German infiltration into that territory had been kept more or less inconspicuous. Apart from commissions and a few technicians and businessmen, none of whom flaunted military uniforms, their movements were not too obvious.

But with General Weygand's departure, Nazi officers and men began to blossom out in public.

Germans have taken over the coastal batteries around Casablanca, at Rabat and Agadir. A recent report puts uniformed soldiers in Casablanca at almost 2,000 men. Elsewhere along the North African Coast evidence of German occupation is becoming more obvious. Numbers of Germans are occupying the Hotel Mamounia in Marrakesh, an airbase in Morocco. The Palais Jamai at Fez and the luxurious hotel at Fedala, on the coast near Casablanca, are taken over completely by the Nazis. A continual traffic of planes from Germany land at the airport of Casablanca, including Heinkel 111's and Junker transports.

All these preparations and the inconspicuous, but highly important, visit to Spanish Morocco of the Nazi Gen. Wilhelm Faupel have had a bearing on the conference in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. General Faupel, who is Director of the Latin-American Bureau in Berlin, is well aware of the situation in the South American countries. Africa is the steppingstone to America. The success of Nazi preparations in the French Empire are likely to be the measure of the strength of the springboard from which Hitler could make his Western leap.

Interested in South America

General Faupel, whose visit has been almost completely ignored by the press, is not a military commander on active service. He is not professionally interested in the affairs of North Africa itself.

His business is South America. He is one of the prime architects of the Nazi plan for the conquest and division of the Western Hemisphere.

It can be assumed then, since Nazi bigwigs do not travel in wartime for fun, that General Faupel was in Africa on South American business.

The question that must have faced him in his quick survey of the African scene—and it is a question which is equally interesting to the United States—was undoubtedly the state of maturity of the Nazi plans in the French North African Empire.

For a long time Germans have been working 24 hours a day in Tunis, Algeria, and Morocco to undermine the foundations upon which French resistance to pressure or violence from Berlin could rest. From all reports encouraging progress has been made.

Three Nazi Policies

The Nazis had three distinct and separate policies in regard to French North Africa. Each contributes to the final overthrow of French authority and opens the door to German control. They are:

1. The native population is being set against the French.
2. The French Army and civilians are being encouraged to be pro-Vichy and anti-British and thus willing tools in Nazi hemispheric expansion.
3. Careful anl steady infiltration of Germans into key positions, which has been carried on without ostentation, has secured for the Nazis a firm foothold to be exploited when the time comes.

It might seem as though the first and second policies are contradictory and would tend to cancel one another. They are, in fact, alternatives. The Arab position, which is not allowed by the Germans to get out of hand, will be developed only if the French Army proves unamenable to Nazi pressure.

Almost since the first hours after the Armistice of June, 1940, German money has been pouring into the pockets of Arab chiefs and dissident members of the native population. Latent anti-Semitism has been fanned and the people have been told that France still is Jew-ridden.

Turn Against French

The result of this propaganda and the work of thousands of Arab agents, who received 20 to 30 francs a day, can be seen in the attitude of the native population to the French.

Frenchmen are set upon and robbed at night. In many cases where food is scarce Arab shopkeepers have refused to sell to the French. Arab farmers have encouraged laborers, working for French landowners, to strike. Thus, they have forced many Frenchmen to sell their property, which has then been acquired with German money by the Arabs themselves.

It formerly was a custom for the native population to allow Frenchmen to enter trains and street cars first; this is no longer so. Movements for independence, especially in Morocco, are cropping up everywhere and the country is flooded with subversive literature which is both anti-Semitic and anti-French.

There is evidence that of the two great rival Moroccan families, the Morki, Pashas of Casablanca, and the Tazi, Pashas of Fez, the latter of which is pro-German, have been given arms and large sums of money, and have used their influence upon the Sultan, who has maintained a pro-Ally stand. Thus the soil for a native uprising has been prepared and is ready to be sown with the dragon's teeth of revolt if circumstances make it necessary. The trump card, insofar as Morocco is concerned, lies in the hands of the Grand Vizier and the Sultan, upon whom pressure will be brought at the opportune moment.

Curbs Upon Army

While the Nazis have been busy disrupting the French North African Empire from within, their second policy has been to secure the support of the Army and the civilian population. Middle class members of the latter are a comparatively easy problem to solve. Interested principally in the prosperity of their own businesses and personally untouched by happenings in France, they are inclined to accept anything that will not disrupt their lives. This is promised by collaboration, and consequently they are 90 per cent pro-Darlan.

The Army has been tackled in a different way. Anti-Vichy elements among the officers have been, as far as possible, removed. Recruiting in France for the North African Army has been stimulated among the Legion National and the Partie Revolution Nationale, both of which are professedly Fascist and pro-German.

Military mechanized equipment has been allowed out of France, which has included a certain number of 22-ton tanks. The Foreign Legion, the most reliable unit in the French Army, some 10,000 strong, has been the object of intensive propaganda, and with many Aryan Germans in its ranks it is reported to be more than 70 per cent pro-Nazi.

Although the Germans have been having trouble with the French flying corps, many of whom have flown their planes over to the British or to General de Gaulle recently, they have been so held down that there is little they can do. A Gestapo man accompanies each plane in its daily reconnaisance flights and the gas allowed is insufficient to permit escape. Germans, too, are on the alert in every French military air field, either as Armistice Commissioners, technical advisers or Gestapo men in the guise of ground crew.

While French authorities have been impregnated with the idea that the Anglo-Saxon combine wants to enlarge its Empire at the expense of the French, the Nazis have permitted and assisted in the strengthening of the North African defenses. The battered battle cruiser, Jean Bart, has been repaired under German supervision. Coastal batteries for Casablanca and Dakar have been sent from Brest. A factory at Bon Afra for making tank parts and carrying out repairs has been built. Agadir, the port nearest to the strategic Canary Isles, is being enlarged by German and Italian engineers. Strict conservation of gasoline supplied by the United States by the use of gazogene for automobiles has meant the building up stocks for military purposes.

Out of the 12 divisions which comprise the bulk of General Weygand's North African Army facing the threat of invasion from across the Mediterranean, large numbers of the Foreign Legion and Senegalese units, the best fighting troops, have been sent south to Dakar and French Senegal, where they are said to be threatening Free French positions in the Chad and Equatorial Africa. This denudation of the northern army must mean either that the French no longer expect to resist invasion by the Germans or that the Nazis have contrived to make effective defense by this means so much more difficult.

Spanish 'Vice-Consuls' In French Africa

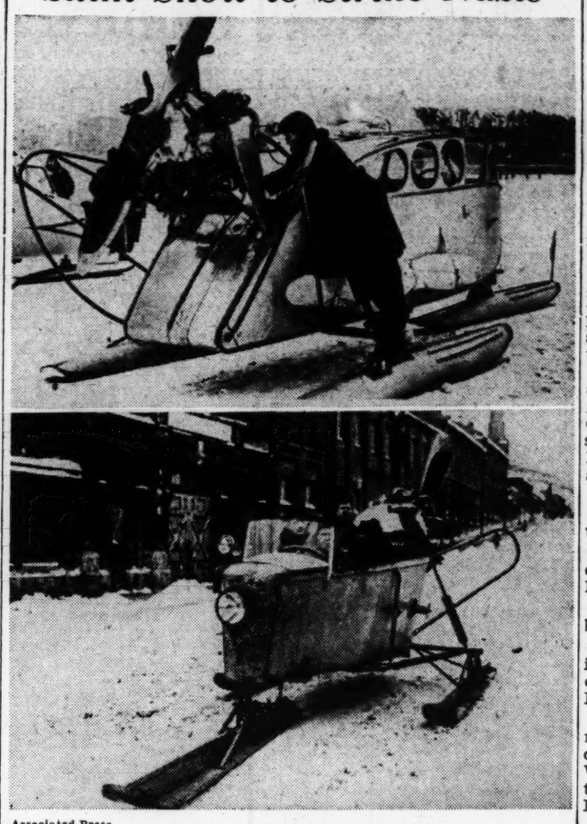
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Spanish officers bearing the title of Vice-Consul are in almost all Spanish Consulates in French Africa, according to patriotic French sources here.

The Spaniards are described as technical researchers and phalanx organizers working in the pay of the German Foreign Service.

Skim Snow to Strike Nazis



Associated Press

Soviet Aero Sleds

Moscow reported recently that Russian ski troops had skimmed snow drifts in speedy propeller-driven sleds similar to those pictured above to strike at Nazi troops fleeing from the Moscow Front.

Winning the Peace: How, Why, and If

By Barbara Ellis Browne
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The other night we went to a party. It was one of those parties that you could feel right away was going to go well. Everyone was busy talking full speed already, when we arrived, clustered around the buffet, gesticulating fork in hand, to emphasize their points.

There were at least six nationalities of us, and we were all there because in one way or another, we would each be able to put our joint deductions before the public. It was in fact a party with a point. And the point under discussion was: How to make and keep the peace?

"Of course the first question," said a very well-known British journalist and editor, from the depths of a wing chair, as we all settled down in a circle, "is whether Britain should turn East or West after the war."

International Fireworks

This question set off international fireworks:

First British: "If west, we abandon Europe to solve its own problems. . . ."

Second British: "Wouldn't that be best. . . .?"

Third British: "But our roots are in European civilization, we'd become just an outgrowth for the New World. . . ."

French: "We continentals would never forgive you if you abandoned us for a bloc with the New World." (Vigorous agreement from the Belgian, German and the other Frenchman.)

British: "Yet when we try to keep a balance of power on the Continent that doesn't seem satisfactory to all parties either."

French: "If you turn exclusively West you will probably have to pay the price of another European war in 20 years."

British: "Yes, and if we turn to Europe, and America turns away we'll still have to pay the same price. . . ."

American: "And so will America."

British: "That is the position in a nutshell," said the British editor in the wing chair, "The broad lines of the solution are what we must discover."

What of the Continent?

The Belgian diplomat who had arrived late and was having his supper behind a small round marble-topped table, changed his elegant gestures of usefulness into those of expression.

"Ze continent," he said, "is already forming eetself into two vertical blocs on izer side of Germany. Most interesting and constructive meetings are being held here among ze various refugee governments."

A British economist who had been listening with a mediative expression said: "After this war the Continent will not be a power center in the new sense of the word. All political troubles are power troubles at bottom. Whereas they used to be primarily national, they are now, and will increasingly be, industrial."

"I agree," an American editor said. "The future power points will probably be something like—Washington, London, Moscow, and Chungking."

All the continentals in the room shuddered at the words. Then they opened fire.

"You cannot discount the Continent," burst from one Frenchman, as the very air still quivered with Belgian, German, and French consternation and amazement.

"Why not?" asked the wing chair, resolutely trying to visualize a new whole, instead of clinging to its disjointed parts,

"Because," ejaculated the other Frenchman, "Europe is the center of the world."

And so much has Europe been the root of all Western civilization that I found myself almost agreeing with them. And yet . . . what I could feel beginning to define itself very clearly in the atmosphere was the attempt to cut away from inclinations, beliefs, prejudices, in order to face up to the situation as it acutely and actually is. For western civilization, begun in Europe, has burst its national bounds and must from now on, rest on a different basis entirely. The sovereignty of the national state collapsed as a workable basis at Warsaw, when most of the English-speaking world recognized the fact and at Pearl Harbor when the rest of it did. I felt a sudden helplessness at the thought of the Refugee Continental Governments in London trying to group themselves into "encirclement" blocs as a means of protection against a future Germany. But listen—the German is speaking.

Need of Unity Stressed

He was a quiet man, rather young, with an unexcitable yet eager expression.

"Europe must find unity," he said with careful enunciation, quite certain that though we lapsed into French now and again, we were not likely to lapse into German. "—Europe should be without barriers—one postal service, one currency, one air force, one navy."

"And army?" queried an American editor.

"That," the German went on, "is more difficult . . . there is a kind of internationalism of the air . . . there could be of the sea—but on land it is harder to conceive."

"But essential, I submit," said the American.

"Yes, ultimately," the German agreed. And then as though his very life depended upon it he burst out:

"Either Europe must agree to a redefining of itself as a preliminary to ultimate unity or it must be controlled while it can merge into one. If only Britain would govern Europe as long as necessary as it does its Colonies . . ." He ended on an almost pleading note that I shall never forget, for there was in it all the exiles' longing to make his own, the law, order, decency, mutual respect of rights, that he found in Britain.

I continued to feel surprise when the two Frenchmen and the Belgian agreed with the German on this as on most points—but after all they represented the Continent and the Continent was under fire.

An Industrial War?

"It seems to me," said a Canadian oil magnate, "that we are all talking about what we'd like rather than about things as they are. This is an industrial war—" (clamoring protest and denial from all sides of the room but he raised his hand and went on)— "how can it help being if power in the future is all to be industrially computed? Take China for instance . . ."

The French professor sat up and with a very small gesture of his left hand dismissed China; "After the war, China will not count for that."

There was a fleck of silence but the statement didn't seem worth discussion. China, the silence seemed to verberate for that noble absent member of our party, had held Japan at bay for 10 years which was more than the greatest industrial powers seemed able to do just yet, so that perhaps . . . the question just hovered for a second . . . it ought to go at the top of the list.

"But to get back to the industrial aspect," said the deep-voiced editor in the wing chair. "We can't call this an industrial war, because it is not a war for markets. Even if we had been fools enough before or after Munich to give Hitler all the markets he claimed to want that giving would not have stopped this war."

"Précisement," said the French professor, "they do not want to be given anything, they wish to take everything and make us pay for it."

Moral Element Vital

"It can only be called industrial in the sense that it will be won by those who have the greatest industrial reserves are at zee disadded the American.

The Belgian, removing his monocle said, "And as zose industrial industrial reserves are at zee disposal of people who preefur law to outlaw, how essential zat zey should ensure zemselves against anozer breakout in Europe."

"That's a striking factor in it all," said the wing chair—"the fact that those who have a sense of law have also the means to enlarge and preserve and enforce that law."

"Yes," said the German, "and by consent instead of coercion."

"Exactly," went on the American, "the moral element in the new power scheme of things is vital—it is the only yardstick we have for progress."

"But that second outbreak," replied the wing chair—"we can't prevent it without the United States, you know. And will your support carry over into the peace?

The economist remarked dryly, "It may seem odd to speak of 'next time' before we are through with this one . . . but unless the British Commonwealth of Nations and the United States permanently and unquestionably unite in effort and aim if in nothing else—and nothing else matters—unless they unite in arriving at and safeguarding a prosperous Europe, there will be a next time and it will be the curtain on Western Civilization."

The conclusion was carried unanimously and fervently.

Peril Seen in Undervaluing Nazi Strength

By Dr. Otto Strasser
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

There is a growing danger in the popular tendency to believe that because of the German defeat in Libya and retreat in Russia, the military power of Hitler is already broken. It is necessary that these events be placed in their correct perspective by taking into full account the strength of Hitler's military machine so that we shall not be unduly surprised by future developments.

Churchill's speeches, as well as British reports from Libya, make it clear that there, there are not more than three German divisions—one and one-half at the most being mechanized—besides six to eight Italian divisions.

As for the Russian situation, we must bear in mind that Soviet propaganda overestimates the turn of the tide, partly because it is an exhilarating experience to be on the offensive after a long-grinding retreat—and any country would overestimate such a change; and partly to counteract the cry for Russian participation in the Far East by centering world attention on their action in Europe.

An accurate appraisal of developments in Russia, to my mind, has been that of Gen. H. S. Sewell, writing in "Bulletins from Britain." "The Russians held the Nazis at a critical time," he states, "but it was no convincing victory in the field that turned the tide. The supply line from Germany was strained beyond its power to function efficiently. Nazi soldiers were at almost the limit of their powers of endurance and without hope of quick mechanized support. That is what halted the attack, and for the Germans to have waited in the open and the bitter cold to try to organize for the knock-out blow against the Moscow defenders would have been to court disaster.

"The turn of events," General Sewell contends, "cannot be described as the result of any crushing blow by Russia. A victory, yes, and one which may yet be compared with that won by the RAF over the Nazi Luftwaffe in 1940, but it is not such a victory as can be expected to be a prelude to German collapse."

Ready for New Campaign

With this orientation in mind, it need further be remembered that of Hitler's army of 300 divisions, he has at least 100 divisions free for a new campaign.

[By way of comparism, it is said that British and Imperial troops in Britain now total 75 to 80 divisions.]

Accepting the recent figures from London that 12 of the 25 Nazi mechanized divisions have been knocked out, at least temporarily, in the Russian campaign, there still remain 11 ready for action, a number of which would be immediately available for a new drive.

There is no doubt that Hitler will be forced to use this power in a new offensive somewhere. Such would be true at any time, for the Nazi regime can exist only with a succession of victories; but it is especially true at the moment, because Hitler is now his own commander and will have to produce successes to recoup his prestige and to show what can be done under his leadership, in contrast to that of the Prussian generals.

Hitler is, therefore, not only able, but determined and compelled to go into action, compelled also for reasons apart from the European situation, namely, the fulfilment of Axis obligations to Japan by keeping potential Allied reinforcements away from the Far East. Nazi preoccupation with Russia is of very secondary consideration to the Japanese; they are not fighting Russia. In fact, they are at the moment continuing negotiations with Russia for extension of fishing rights in Siberian coastal waters where Japanese fishermen will be protected from British and American molestation. When the Japanese refer to "our common enemy," they mean "our common enemy," and that spells Britain and the United States.

Where Will Führer Strike?

The only open question is: Where Will Hitler strike?

Geography combines with Axis obligations to make it clear that the blow will fall against the British. There are some who believe that Hitler is contemplating an invasion of Britain; I cannot deny that possibility, but from my knowledge of Hitler's methods, I doubt that he will attempt an invasion now, because he knows that it is his last card. If he did not triumph with it, it would all be over.

I am convinced that he will try an invasion some day, but it will be in the eleventh hour of his career. Today he has still another card to play—or even two associated ones: an attack on the British in the Mediterranean and another intensification of the Battle of the Atlantic.

I believe that Hitler may strike in the Mediterranean area in the near future, and that he will do so by a so-called pincer movement, aiming at (1) Gibraltar, and possibly Malta at the same time; and (2) through Turkey to the Mosul oil fields and Suez.

The attack on Gibraltar will be, in good part, a political stroke; at least it will not be a major military campaign. The Nazis need only the permission of Spain to go through. They cannot hope for active collaboration, because as an Atlantic nation, Spain is too familiar with the potential of American power to link her fate positively with that of Hitler. On the other hand, Spain cannot and will not oppose Hitler, so that with 10 divisions, control of the Iberian Peninsula could be gained. Although it is unlikely that the Nazis would be able to reduce Gibraltar, it would be of no further use as a base and the western entrance to the Mediterranean would be closed through command of the narrow channel with guns, long ready on the Spanish side at Algeciras, and on the African side, at Ceuta.

Might Divert Russians

By contrast with this fairly limited campaign, the drive in the Near East would be a full-scale venture, with 1,000,000 men and supporting mechanized divisions. In the Mosul oil fields, Hitler hopes to win the oil he failed to get in the Caucasus. Having jailed or conquered Turkey, the Nazi position in the Black Sea would be immeasurably strengthened, and the threat to the Caucasus renewed, so as to compel the Russians to swing much of their army southward and relieve the pressure on the Central sector.

Further, with Turkey and the Mosul oil, Hitler would be in a position to continue against Suez, relieving British pressure in Libya, or to drive eastward against India if Japan is ready a few months hence to attack from Burma—meanwhile cutting the Allied supply line to Russia through Iran.

Thus it is seen that Hitler is not only forced to undertake a large-scale offensive, but is able and determined to do so. Although it will bring him no closer to a decisive victory in the war, it would be wrong to underestimate his possible attainments at either end of the Mediterranean. For with the western end closed, and the western ports of Spain and Portugal available for submarine bases, the Battle of the Atlantic will be extended far southward from the northern waters where it has been concentrated to date, threatening the Allied shipping routes around the Cape to the Middle and the Far East.

At the other end of the Mediterranean, control of Turkey, Syria, and the Mosul oil fields will bring Hitler not only within reaching distance of closing the Suez Canal, or combining with the Japanese in a double thrust against India, but of attacking Russia from the south when the spring offensive is resumed on the eastern front.

Admittedly, there are many glaring weaknesses in the Axis position, upon which I have not dwelt. But to be able to capitalize on them fully, there is need for an all-out effort of Allied production and fighting forces, combined with an intensification of the revolutionary propaganda directed at the German people, thus increasing Hitler's difficulties on both the Front Lines and on the Home Front.

French Labor Firm in Opposing Vichy

By Egon Kaskeline
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Organized labor has been the most powerful and most consistent opponent of France's new regime. The French trade unions have never ceased to claim their full freedom of action and have been the only organized group that has dared to protest Vichy's home policy.

Many labor leaders have been sent to concentration camps in the course of the past 18 months; Léon Jouhaux, Secretary-General of the French Trade Union Congress, and one of the most colorful personalities within the French Labor Movement, was arrested only this month and is now interned at Vals-les-Bains. M. Jouhaux was, next to Léon Blum, the most outstanding leader of the Popular Front.

Vichy's delay in interning him hardly means that he was better liked than the former Premier; all it signifies is that even Vichy was afraid to attack the man who was the head of the Trade Union Movement, and thus in much closer touch with the rank and file than the parliamentary chairman of the Socialist Party.

Labor Repudiates Move

Some trade union leaders, however, have gone over to Vichy, including such names as Bélin, former Secretary of the CGT (Confédération Générale de Travail), Legay, Vigne and Dumoulins, secretaries of the Miners' Union, and Spinasse and Frossard, Socialist ex-deputies. Vichy had hoped that the rank and file would follow their lead, but these hopes were soon disappointed. By vote, the miners overwhelmingly forced their leaders to resign.

The labor movement despises and ostracizes the leaders who have deserted them. The large majority of workers refuses to support Vichy as firmly as they refuse to have any dealings with the anti-Vichy collaborationist faction in Paris. This pro-German group has constantly appealed to the workers against the reactionary regime at Vichy. Some 30,000 Frenchmen went to work in Germany, attracted by favorable wage conditions. The mass of the workers remained hostile to any collaboration with the Nazis.

French labor knows that all was not well with the Third Republic. Prepared to profit from experience it is willing to see France reconstructed on a different social and political basis. But labor's political program, as determined by the Trade Union conferences that met in July, and again in November of 1940, differs vastly from anything Vichy contemplates.

What Labor Wants

The trade unions demanded a free anti-capitalist trade union movement; a subordination of private welfare to the welfare of the community; a strong voice in the affairs of the state. The trade unions further re-affirmed their respect for the freedom of the individual; they insisted on a labor movement free from government control and organized on international lines. It is indeed remarkable that this program was accepted not only by the socialist CGT but also by the Roman Catholic Labor Movement.

Since then, Vichy has dissolved the French Trade Union Congress. René Bélin, Vichy's Minister of Labor, has tried to create a government-sponsored labor organization, the "Comité de Co-ordination des Syndicats" whose aim was to split the labor movement. This attempt has failed. It has been rejected by all unions with the exception of Col. François de la Rocque's independent unions which have joined the new committee.

Vichy, however, was not to be easily discouraged. When the unions declined to support the regime of their own free will, the Government set up a Labor Front, membership of which was made compulsory. In November of last year, the new Labor Charter was published. It constitutes an elaborate document worked out by a special committee under the chairmanship of Henry Moysset and Lucien Romier.

Under New Charter

Under the new charter, French labor will be organized on strictly professional lines. They will, for the time being, be organized locally, while national unions are provided for—in the future. "In order to end the class struggle," continues the charter, local social committees will be set up to enable management and labor to collaborate. These social committees are the forerunners of corporate unions modeled on the fascist pattern. Strikes and lockouts have been prohibited and arbitration has been made compulsory.

The French unions have vehemently protested the charter and have accused Vichy of attempting to split the labor movement so as to be in a better position to liquidate it. This protest was launched by Socialist and Roman Catholic unions alike.

While French workers denounce the strivings of the Pétain Government to destroy all labor organizations, living conditions grow worse from month to month. The prices of almost all consumers' goods have risen sharply, and continue to do so; wages, on the other hand, have not been properly adjusted to the higher price level. It is safe to assume, even though we do not have all the statistical data at our disposal, that while prices have gone up by 50 per cent, nominal wages have not been increased by more than 25 per cent.

During 1941, wages in France were reported to be as low as 175 to 200 francs per week ($4-$5). At the same time, the quality of food in France today is poor, and the majority of the working population is undernourished.

Hours Increased

It must further be kept in mind that while real wages decrease, hours have been considerably extended. This factor has long been a complaint on the part of labor, and is confirmed by M. Bélin, who stated recently that miners are now compelled to work 52½ hours a week underground, or 54 hours a week aboveground. Hours in other branches of industry have been similarly extended.

Vichy has made every attempt to destroy the French trade union movement; and yet, the spirit of resistance among the workers has not been shattered. When the Government prohibited all political activity on the part of the unions, organized labor went underground.

Vichy may dissolve the central organizations of French unionism, but regular meetings of loyal trade union leaders continue to be held. The Socialist and Catholic federations which, before the defeat, fought each other tooth and nail, are now for all practical purposes united in a common front. The Communists, whose influence is powerful in the terrorist campaign against the Nazis, are not trusted by the majority of French workers who have not forgotten their political fluctuations.

The direction of the French labor movement remains in the hands of old trade union leaders who have helped to organize it in the past. Many of them have, indeed, been arrested, but the movement had not been completely beheaded, and its cohesion has not been destroyed. Labor will become one of the major factors in reconstructing French society after the war.

Score Get New Cars —Then U. S. Grabs Them

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 24 (AP)—More than a score of Nashville motorists know what it feels like to be king for a day. They received new automobiles fresh from dealers yesterday. But today all the cars have to go back.

It seems they ordered but did not receive the cars before Jan. 1, the day of rationing. Dealers interpreted the rules one way. Washington officials said they were wrong. But it must have been nice driving a brand new car for a whole night.

Poles and Czechs Form 'Union'

LONDON, Jan. 24 (AP)—Signing of a Polish-Czechoslovakia confederation agreement was announced today.

The agreement provides for a common policy of defense, trade and communications, and pledges Poland and Czechoslovakia to maintain the four freedoms of the Atlantic Charter drawn up by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill.

The pact was regarded as a further move toward formation of a co-operative European bloc with one confederation of collective security states in Middle Europe collaborating with another in Southeastern Europe.

Test of Germany In Spread of War Told by Goebbels

BERLIN, Jan. 24 (Official broadcast recorded by AP)—The Propaganda Minister, Dr. Joseph Goebbels, writing in this week's Das Reich, said that in the present winter war "we are facing quite different aspects and also quite different military possibilities than in the winter of 1939-40."

He said the cares which occupied Germans two years ago "are shrinking to nothingness" compared with the present great military struggle which the entry of Japan and the United States turned into a second world war.

Dr. Goebbels said that the war against Russia in the east "now is being conducted in its seventh month with stubborn fierceness" and "is confronting the nation in its entirety daily with ever new problems."

"This war," he said, "is a national test which is definitely deciding the fate of the German people. . . .

"Within 2½ years we have become a people of warriors."

Wait Until California Hears About This One!

EMPORIA, Kan., Jan. 24 (AP)—A letter from a La Verne, Calif., woman has the Chamber of Commerce fumbling for a reply.

She wants a ranch in that part of Kansas where the winters are mild and the summers are cool and there are no droughts, floods, dust storms, or tornadoes.

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Defeat of Japan First Seen Way to Balk Reds

By Maj. William Yale

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

For reasons of their own, the Nazi propagandists are now endeavoring to convince the Allies, the neutrals, and the people of "Occupied Europe" that if the Russians defeat the Nazis, which recent German propaganda for foreign consumption intimates may happen, the Soviet Union will dominate the greater part of Europe.

The Nazi leaders have given ample evidence that they do not believe the Russians alone can conquer Nazi Germany. The Nazis know that only by the combined efforts of the "United Nations" can Germany be defeated.

Consequently, they are apparently attempting to frighten the Western Powers into believing that aid to the Russians will only mean, in the long run, transferring control of Europe from the Nazis to the Communists.

The German leaders also show that they are seeking to frighten the ruling classes in the Occupied countries with the bugbear of Communism and of Soviet imperialism, in order to lessen the resistance of the oppressed peoples to Nazi domination and to the Nazi "New Order."

German propaganda intimates that British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, on his recent visit to Moscow, handed over Europe to Joseph Stalin.

What Would Soviets Do?

This type of propaganda has stimulated much speculation as to what the Government of Soviet Russia would do should the Nazi armies be defeated and the Nazi regime collapse under the impact of the Russian armies, before an Allied army inavded Europe. The only reliable clue is believed to be in an understanding of the political philosophy of the Stalinists as it concerns foreign policy.

Of this philosophy reasonably accurate knowledge is available from various sources. One of these is the Trotsky-Stalinist struggle between 1926 and 1936. Another is the foreign policy of the Soviet Union directed by Maxim Litvinoff previous to the agreement with Nazi Germany in 1939 when a "United Front" with the Western democracies was the cornerstone of Soviet diplomacy. A third is the foreign policy of the Soviet Union since the summer of 1939 up to the present time.

Despite seeming contradictions, there has been a markedly consistent purpose which determined the role Soviet Russia played in the international field during this entire period.

In the controversy with the Trotskyites, and their so-called Fourth International, the Stalinites contended that socialism could be successfully established in one country, and that a socialized Soviet Union could construct a sound basis for socialism in Russia even though the rest of the world remained capitalistic.

Supporting this thesis, Mr. Stalin asserted that the Soviet Government had no intention of attempting to bring about World Revolution by armed intervention; because the Russian Communist Party and the Soviet Government believed the "inevitable socialist revolution" would only occur by and through internal revolutions of the proletariat masses in each country, separately.

Nazi Concept Rejected

Mr. Stalin has indicated that the Soviet Government and the Russian Communist Party under Stalinist control did not believe, as did the Nazis, that "a New Order" could be forced upon the world by military might. Nazi philosophy has resulted in an attempt at world conquest. Communist philosophy under Stalinist leadership seems to point in another direction.

The "united front" policy in international affairs pursued by the Soviet Union from 1933 to 1939 was motivated by the desire of the Russian leaders to maintain peace and avert any possibility of an attack upon the Soviets.

Nevertheless, during the Spanish Civil War the Russian Government resorted to military intervention in Spain in order to aid the Spanish people in their struggle with Gen. Francisco Franco and the Falangists.

Such intervention appeared to be in contradiction with the alleged policy of non-interference. With the Russian leaders, however, it no more appears to be a contradiction than the Russian policy of aid to the Chinese.

The Russians looked upon the war in China and the civil war in Spain as peoples' wars against fascists. It was part of the general foreign policy of the Soviet Union to aid the masses in their struggles against foreign and domestic fascists. The Soviet leaders looked upon such intervention as part of the united front policy of democratic groups against fascism.

Safeguarded Own Security

It is important to note that neither in China nor in Spain did the Soviet Union carry intervention to the point where it threatened the security of the Soviets by war with Japan or with the Fascist Powers.

When, after Munich, it became evident that the United Front policy had collapsed; the Soviet Union, failing to come to an understanding with Poland, Britain, and France, made the agreement of 1939 with Germany. After war broke out and during the Nazi invasion of Poland, the Soviet Union forced demand after demand upon the Nazis, which resulted in the Russian occupation of the eastern part of Poland, of Bessarabia, Bucowina, the incorporation in the Soviet Union of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, and the Russo-Finnish War.

It is clear now that these demands and this policy were for the purpose of increasing the security of the Soviet Union in preparation for the expected attack by the Nazis.

Nevertheless, in those territories occupied by the Soviet Union, the Russians immediately scrapped capitalism and introduced the Soviet type of socialism.

Since the German attack on the Soviet Union, which began on June 22, 1941, the Soviet Government has entered wholeheartedly a united front against the Fascist Powers for reasons which quite obviously are for the purpose of self-defense.

Like its associates, the Soviet Union is convinced that the existence and future security of the Soviets is dependent upon the destruction of Naziism in Germany. But what will be the policy of Soviet Russia when Naziism is destroyed?

One theory is that if the Nazi armies are defeated by those of the Soviet Union, the Soviet leaders would reoccupy the three small Baltic States, the non-Polish eastern portion of what was formerly Poland, and probably both Bessarabia and Bucovina. These territories would, according to this theory, in that event probably be incorporated in the Soviet Union as integral parts of the Soviet state. It is held unlikely that this would be opposed by Great Britain and the United States. The current propaganda of the Nazis suggests the question as to whether the Soviet leaders will go further and attempt to Sovietize other areas of Eastern and Central and even Western Europe.

It can be assumed that the Soviet policy in regard to other areas in Europe will in part be determined by the conditions which arise at the time of the defeat of the Germans. If this should be accompanied by widespread revolutions in Germany, Hungary, Finland, Rumania and Bulgaria, as well as in the occupied countries, the policy of Soviet Russia might, some think, intervene on behalf of the most radical groups among the revolutionists.

If, for example, there was an uprising of the German proletariat against the crumbling Nazi regime, and other German groups attempted to prevent a seizure of power by the proletariat leaders; it is possible that these would ask the Soviet Union for help and that Soviet military forces would aid the revolutionists in setting up a German Soviet state.

The people of the Soviet Union have shown themselves as interested in having the people of Europe establish Soviet states organized on the basis of Socialism as Americans are in having Europe set up political democracies on the American pattern, organized on the basis of capitalism. Americans very generally are convinced that the people of Europe want political democracy and capitalism; the Soviets are just as sure that the "masses" of Europe want the Soviet system and Socialism.

If this issue can be agreed upon before the Nazi regime collapses, the possibility of serious differences between the Soviet Union and the United Nations might be avoided.

A necessary safeguard against such differences would be a successful conclusion of the war in Asia before the defeat of Nazi Germany, which would permit the presence of expeditionary forces of the United Nations in Western Europe. Then Great Britain and the United States might be expected largely to determine the political and social setup in Western and Central Europe. Without such an Allied expeditionary force the field would necessarily be left open to Russia to determine largely the shape of things.

Moscow Carried on Bravely With Nazis at Its Door

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24—Stirring stories of Moscow during the darkest days of the German advance last November are brought back by returning travelers.

With the Nazis within field-glass range, the citizens of the Capital went grimly about their daily work, reading, but not always believing, the reassuring official statements.

Day after day the inhabitants saw trainloads of official archives and office furniture leave the city, while the booming of the guns sounded nearer and nearer. Meanwhile the bread lines grew longer and longer and moved more and more slowly.

Bread lines have always been focal points of disorder in Russia. Housewives standing in line hour after hour with their empty baskets are ideal transmitters for the spreading of alarmist rumors, which are improved in the telling.

By the end of November the bread lines were scarcely moving, and rumors were started to the effect that the doom of the city was sealed, that the Government was fleeing, abandoning the population to its fate.

Few Food Riots

Some of the lines rioted, shop windows were broken, and the interior troops—the Soviet equivalent for gendarmes—had to be called in to maintain order. A few exemplary punishments had the desired effect.

Yet despite such incidents, the bulk of the Moscow population showed amazing fortitude and stoicism. Factories continued to work top speed and the appearance of business as usual was everywhere bravely maintained.

The theaters played to full houses. The policy of permitting large groups of people to congregate under one roof in a city subject to air raids resulted in a major tragedy when a bomb struck the Bolshoi Theater — the Moscow Opera House—during a performance, killing a number of the audience.

Kremlin Hit

A direct hit was also scored on the Kremlin, opposite the American Embassy building. But in general, thanks to amazingly effective anti-aircraft defense, the city was little damaged. The famous Metropole Hotel, with its glass roof, came through unscathed, as did the Lenin mausoleum.

Joseph Stalin, however, remained in the Kremlin, and his presence more than any other factor kept alive the popular belief that the "invincible" Nazis would never set foot in Russia's "Eternal City."

Indian Troops Fighting in Libya

Wide World

Head for Front

Indian troops of General Auchinleck's Imperial British Force fighting the Axis in Libya are seen passing through a town with German and Italian direction signs along the route.

Transport Passes Through Town

Another group of turbaned Indian soldiers who are fighting with the British in Libya are seen passing through a town in transport tractors.

Huge Tank Battle in Libya

CAIRO, Jan. 24 (AP)—Britain's main forces in Libya have engaged the counterattacking German Army and a great new tank battle is raging on a "very large" battlefield skirting the Gulf of Sidra north of Agedabia, the British reported today.

A brief communiqué indicated the fighting still was inconclusive, but British sources said German Gen. Erwin Rommel apparently had thrown more than half his remaining strength into the embattled traingle with its points at Agedabia, Saunnu, four miles to the east, and Antelat, 30 miles northeast of Agedabia.

British sources said that Lieut. Gen. Neil Metheum, Ritchie's Eighth Army had heavy strength in that triangle, perhaps lying in wait for just the opportunity that has come to it.

From the fact that General Rommel has used the bulk of his armored forces, it was deduced that his plans were larger than offensive reconnaissance.

Behind the brief communiqué, apparently, was an untold story of a major encounter involving tanks, infantry, and air forces on the scope of earlier battles since the British launched their offensive from the Egyptian frontier.

The communiqué said the Royal Air Force had dealt the Axis punishing blows with "bomber and low-flying attacks on groups of enemy mechanical transport at and about Agedabia," in the battle area 80 miles south of the British-held port of Bengasi.

Turkey Buying From Britain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 24—Large-scale Turkish purchases in Britain of steel, rubber, machines and similar heavy industry products, was disclosed in a British radiocast picked up here Jan. 23 by CBS.

A list of the purchases included: Ten thousand tons of steel during the last two weeks.

Rubber tires, machines and machine-parts as well as other goods which have already been delivered and amount altogether to 1,000,000 pounds.

Six - hundred - ninety railway trucks and 248 locomotives. Two hundred and forty-eight trucks and 18 locomotives already were said to have arrived in Turkey.

Another British radiocast said that Germany is unable to supply Turkey and Sweden owing to "lack of labor, and transport difficulties."

"That is the reason why Hitler was forced to nominate a general inspector for motor transport," said the broadcast.

"According to reports from Ankara, the Turko-German economic agreement concluded last summer exists only on paper. Germany is not in a position to deliver goods to Turkey, or even to transport Turkish exports into the Reich.

"Turkish businessmen say that they cannot buy in Germany a single article that they need. Similar complaints are heard from Sweden.

"This must be attributed to two causes: lack of labor, and transport difficulties. That also is the reason why Hitler was forced to nominate a general inspector for motor transport," BBC said.

"The Reich railways cannot cope with their task. This is shown in the recent restriction of passenger traffic. Road traffic is restricted, due to the fuel shortage, the Russian campaign resulted in a terrific consumption of fuel, and the Caucasian oil fields are still closed to Hitler.

"There is also a shortage of motor vehicles. In the last six weeks alone, 33,000 trucks were lost in Russia. The German truck industry, in peacetime, did not produce more than half a million motor vehicles.

"This compares to an annual production of 5,000,000 motor vehicles in the United States."

Defense Bond Test Slated in Altoona

ALTOONA, Pa., Jan. 24 (AP)—A Treasury Department plan to provide an additional daily sales force of 5,000,000 persons behind the sale of Defense Stamps and Bonds is being tried in Altoona.

Franklin Lamb, President of the Printasign Corporation of America, is associated with Maj. Benjamin H. Namm, Chairman of the Retail Advisory Committee to the Treasury.

He said Altoona was selected as a typical small city (80,000) for the experiment in which every sales person in every store will ask every customer every day to buy Defense Stamps.

Businessmen decided to inaugurate the plan next week with a parade and a slogan: "Buy your Defense Stamps here now."

Mikado Loses Place As Knight of Garter

LONDON, Jan. 24 (AP)—The Mikado was stricken today from the Roll of Knights of the Order of the Garter.

His banner was removed from above his stall in the choir of St. George's Chapel at Windsor and taken into the vaults to lie with other disgraced banners, including those of King Victor Emmanuel of Italy and the late Kaiser Wilhelm.

Salvage Depots Wanted In Every Residence Area

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 24—An appeal to apartment house owners and dwellers throughout New York to place salvage depots in every block of residences to collect scrap metal, rags, rubber and waste paper needed for defense production was issued by Clarence H. Low, chairman of the New York City Salvage Committee, of 122 East Forty-second Street, today.

The committee will pick up scrap in lots of 100 pounds within a week of notification by telephone.

Hitler's New Order: Would It Work?

By Ernest S. Pisko

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The fact that the Nazi New Order for Europe, as Hitler admitted in his New Year's speech, had been delayed for years by the resistance of the anti-Axis nations, relieves the Nazi leadership of explaining just how the superstate would work economically. Yet enough is known of the Nazi blueprint to scrutinize the question whether this New Europe would work at all.

A comparison between the natural structure and the potentialities of the European continent with the main elements of the Nazi blueprint disclose that the term "New Order of Europe" is a misnomer from sheer geographical reasons.

Hitler's empire could not be confined to that one continent. It would have to reach far into Asia and Africa and to force at least Latin America into such a state of dependency that his realm virtually would embrace one half, or even three fifths, of the world.

Europe was self-sufficient only in the tradeless, or almost tradeless times of its early history. In the years before this war, 60 per cent of the goods and raw materials that were used in Europe had to be imported from abroad. Nine per cent came from Asia, 10 per cent from South America, 29 per cent from the United States and Canada, 9.5 per cent from Australia, and 1.5 per cent from Africa.

Lack of Raw Materials

Not more than 40 per cent derived from the trade with European countries. The same proportion characterized European exports. Only 30 per cent of the goods or materials produced in the different European countries were traded within the continent; 23.5 per cent went to Asia, 8.5 per cent to South America, 14 per cent to North America, 12 per cent to Australia, and 12 per cent to Africa.

The European problem lies not in any technical inferiority, but in lack of a great number of vital raw materials. These raw materials can be divided roughly into three groups—foodstuffs, including cattle feed and fertilizers—industrial raw materials, and the semi-important stuffs. Europe is deficient in all three spheres.

It was to counterbalance these deficiencies that Hitler designed his superstate.

His empire is to embrace all the countries from Sweden in the North to Greece in the South, from the Baltic and Poland in the East to France and Spain in the West.

Four countries were not included in this plan—Great Britain, Eire, Finland, and Russia. Of these four the first three were not considered vital either from the point of view of power politics, or economy. The omission of Russia, however, was a mere feint, intended to surprise the Soviet Union off guard. Actually, the New Europe was not only to include the Ukraine, the Donets Basin, and the Caucasus region, but was intended to have one of its main anchors in them.

Without complete rule over the Russian segment, the economic machine would not even be in a position to start. This applies to foodstuffs as well as raw materials.

Primitive Arithmetic

The way in which the Nazis plan to tackle the food problem is based on a somewhat primitive arithmetic. They figure that the European import of foodstuffs which, according to weather and crop conditions, amounted to from 10 to 20 per cent of the home production, can be eliminated simply by increasing the size of the acreage in the same proportion. They suggest that procedure with regard to France, Poland, and even Italy.

In the regions, however, where that expedient would not prove feasible, as in the Balkans for instance, they plan to achieve the necessary increase by introducing improved farming methods. Additional fields and improved methods will, so contend Nazi theorists, not only render superfluous and import of meat, cereals, vegetables and nontropical fruits, but enable Europe to satisfy the demands of a rapidly growing population.

Nazi arithmetic comes to the result that France could carry another 28,000,000 persons, Spain 27,000,000, Poland, Rumanian and Yugoslavia together almost 30,000,000. All these millions, of course, would be in addition to their present population. If the Germans ever were to come into a position to do with Russia as they would like, they would produce in that area food to supply 600,000,000 persons.

To reduce these fantastic claims to their proper values one must ask only why the Nazis, who for almost two years have enjoyed full command over nearly all of Europe except the Russian part, have fallen so short from their goal that the average European diet is today from 30 to 60 per cent below the minimum requirement.

The answer is that, quite apart from the obstacles created by the war, European agriculture itself is dependent upon imports. Various kinds of fodder have to be imported, from grain to oil cake, and the same applies to fertilizers.

European agriculture either can achieve an increase of the livestock at the expense of other food for human consumption, or increase the yield in bread grain at the expense of cattle feed. The solution of either problem is in itself complicated through Europe's deficiency in phosphate fertilizers and protein fodder.

In no case will it be possible to increase the yields in both groups at the same time, unless all Europeans, save for the 80,000,000 Germans, are willing to be pushed from their prewar standard of living to one resembling the standard of slaves in the Middle Ages.

Ban on Machinery

In the last analysis it may be that this is what the Nazis have in mind when they talk about "rational methods of agriculture."

Rational methods, in so far as it meant extensive use of machines, would be out of the question in Nazi Europe. This superstate would not be able to meet its peacetime requirements in such metals as nickel, tin, copper, and lead, of which 99, 90, 75, and 50 per cent respectively have to be imported from overseas; or in oil, of which about 70 per cent has to be imported; or in such tropical products as rubber and cotton of which almost 100 per cent has to be shipped to Europe.

The list of insufficiencies and total deficiencies could be expanded indefinitely by including the so-called "rare metals" which play an important role in the electrical industry and in the production of special steels; or other tropical products, like coffee, cocoa, tobacco, copra, palm oil, and cabinet woods.

As the last item shows, not all of these stuffs are of vital importance. The Nazis would teach the Europeans to do without them. Moreover, they visualize two different ways by which some of the gaps may be filled—the production of substitutes and the recovery of waste material and scrap.

German industry has achieved a remarkable feat in distilling oil from coal and in making buna—artificial rubber—out of azetylen. Both methods, however, look much better on paper than they do in practice.

The total oil consumption of Europe, excluding the Soviet Union, amounted before the war to 25,000,000 tons per annum. Of these some 8,000,000 tons came from Europe's own territory. To produce the remaining 17,000,000 tons, it would be necessary to distill some 75,000,000 tons of coal. In 1937, German production of oil from coal yielded 1,850,000 tons. Assuming that since then the size and number of coal distilling factories have been doubled, the yearly output would still be a mere fifth of the requirement. Five times as many factories as there are today would have to be built, in order to provide Europe with the oil it would need.

That would take many years, and until all the factories were running, industry, agriculture, and traffic would be badly hampered.

Even if these obstacles were to be overcome, there still would remain the fact that 75,000,000 tons of coal represent about of Germany's total coal production, and that the coal output of all the other European countries — excluding Great Britain and Russia—falls considerably short of their requirements.

France, Italy, Spain, the Scandinavian countries, Austria, Rumania, and Greece—all of them are heavy coal importers. Under normal conditions their demand could be met by imports from Great Britain, Russia, and from overseas. But as this is out of the quetion for a Hitler-dominated Europe, the Nazis would have to rack their brains for ways in which to make the German coal output cover the deficit of the vassal states, the requirements of their own industries and railways, and provide the distilling factories with the raw material. At this point not even Nazi arithmetic makes the ends meet.

Utilization of Scrap

A better prospect than to solve the raw material shortage by substitutes is offered by the utilization of waste scrap. Two thirds of the annual steel production of Italy was made possible through scrap iron imports from France and the United States. What was accomplished in the case of steel can be done also for tin, lead, copper, nickel, wolfrum and tungsten.

Once the available supply of scrap has gone into the melting pots, however, new reserves accumulate at a highly reduced speed only. Besides, large quantities of metal are used up beyond recovery through chemical and electrical processes. Neither ingenuity, skill, nor thrift would be likely in the end to protect the Nazi economy from gradual impoverishment and a technical starvation which in some instances would lead to a rapid breakdown, in others to a protracted period of decay.

It was a German scholar, Ferdinand Friedensburg, who in a study on the mineral wealth of Europe examined the so-called "war potential" of the different countries. In his terminology, a country that would be absolutely self-sufficient as to all raw materials would have a war potential of 100.

Professor Friedensburg then arrived at the following figures: Germany 62, France 48, Czechoslovakia 48, Belgium and Luxemburg 32, Italy 19. The average war potential of the industrially best-developed countries of Europe is, therefore, 42. That means that an isolated Hitler Europe is not even half autarch, a conclusion that is borne out by the aforementioned fact of the 60 per cent imports.

In January, 1939, Hitler who for a few months after Munich had played the role of the satisfied tiger began to rumble again and declared that Germany must export or die. As usual he stressed only one side of the problem that at the moment appeared to endanger his plans. The real problem of the former Nazi Germany as well as of a future Nazi Europe is that of imports.

Radio Listeners Trouble the Reich

By the Associated Press

Bern, Switzerland, Jan. 24

Under the title "a last warning not to listen to the radio," the Reich Commissioner in the Baltic States has issued a decree providing that persons who spread news coming from foreign countries are liable to capital punishment while those who listen to foreign broadcasts are liable to long imprisonment.

Germany an dother Axis countries, particularly Hungary, are reported to be seriously concerned by their inability to prevent the public from listening to foreign news broadcasts.

Liner Escapes Two Torpedoes

NEW YORK, Jan. 24 (AP)—The Grace liner Santa Paula, which arrived here yesterday, was twice attacked by submarines off the West African Coast and narrowly escaped collision with unidentified craft as she neared her home shores, it was announced here.

Two days off the port of Lagos the Navy announcement said, a submarine appeared off the Santa Paula's port bow and fired a torpedo which missed the 9,135-ton vessel by not more than 20 feet. Six hours later a second torpedo crossed the liner's bow—fired by an unseen submarine.

Early yesterday, off the United States coast, while traveling at full speed, completely blacked out and zig-zagging "to avoid submarines," the Santa Paula narrowly escaped collision with unidentified vessel being operated in a similar manner the Navy said.

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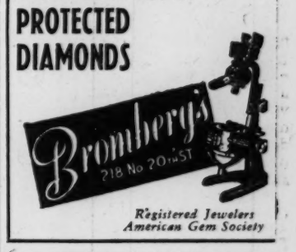

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Birmingham, Alabama

Glider-Borne U. S. Troops May Harass the Axis Soon

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Jan. 24

Under Presidential orders to form the biggest, hardest-hitting, farthest-flying air force in history, the United States Army Air Corps has taken a leaf out of the German sky in the matter of transporting troops. It has just received delivery at Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio, of its first motorless transport glider. Carrying air-borne infantrymen with full fighting equipment, these gliders have wing spans of over 80 feet and require two large trailers, one for the wings and one for the fusilage, when moving by road.

The glider is the result of nine months' experimentation by several manufacturers. Having proved their worth during the German conquest of Crete, gliders are expected to play an important part in America's war against the Axis.

Morale News

Persons who said that the question of morale in the United States Army would disappear with the declaration of war have apparently just had their prognostication made official by the War Department. For it is now announced that the Morale Branch will henceforth be known as the Special Services branch.

The Department announced that the new name is more descriptive of the division's activities, which will supervise the Army Motion Picture Service, the Army Services Division, the Research Division, and the Information Division.

Whereas the old Morale Branch had the very real problem of making the selectees ready and willing to fight if necessary, its new job may be to keep them happy until it is time to get into the fighting. The service remains under the direction of the six-foot, seven-inch Brig. Gen. Frederick H. Osborn.

Embracing Title

The increasingly close relation between military and civil aviation these days has produced a new job in the War Department—that of Military Director of Civil Aviation.

Brig. Gen. Donald H. Connally, for the past 18 months Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, has assumed the post and will act as liaison man between the two types of aviation. He will handle airline passenger priorities, civil pilot training, the communication system of the Civil Aeronautics Administration, the appraisal and acquisition of aircraft, and the control and regulation of civil aviation and civil aviation agencies.

School Site

Old Fort Washington, Md., on a bend of the Potomac River opposite Mt. Vernon, has been activated and is now the site of the Adjutant General's school. The school will train officers to handle Army administration. The course is for eight weeks, and students will come from all over the United States.

Fort Washington was abandoned in 1939 when its last occupants, the 12th Infantry, moved out. It was first built during the French and Indian Wars, and destroyed by the British during the War of 1812. Major L'Enfant, designer of the city of Washington, rebuilt the fort. The old buildings, battlements, and gun emplacements still stand, although modern buildings were added in 1907.

Cannon Output

Munitions and the guns that fire them are rapidly coming into mass production, according to optimistic reports from the War Department and the defense production agencies.

Full-scale production has now begun on the very important 20-mm. aircraft cannon, with the output having been tripled during the past month. The expectation is that the rate of production increase will be maintained. Simultaneously, the late Office of Production Management promised that President Roosevelt's order for 20,000 antiaircraft guns during 1942 would be fulfilled.

The New Hindemith Symphony

By L. A. Sloper

Evidently there is no intention of allowing the interest of the Boston Symphony programs to slump in the temporary absence of Dr. Koussevitzky. Yesterday Mr. Burgin offered, at the thirteenth Friday afternoon concert of the season in Symphony Hall, the first Boston performance of Paul Hindemith's new Symphony in E flat. For soloist there was Emanuel Feuermann, who played the Schumann Cello Concerto. Otherwise the program listed Vivaldi's Concerto for violin and string orchestra as arranged by Nachéz, with the solo part played by a group of violins, and Smetana's "Vltava." For next week, Mr. Burgin promises three local novelties.

The Symphony in E flat is Mr. Hindemith's first venture in this form. Modern in idiom, it conforms closely to the classic structure. The composer is a master of composition and of orchestration, and this work shows his mastery. It is transparent in construction and tightly knit in texture. Its contrapuntal writing is fascinating in many pages. Thematically, it is less interesting. The best musical ideas are contained in the first movement and in the Trio of the Scherzo.

Elsewhere the symphony struck me as more Teutonic than Hindemithian. Like many moderns, Mr. Hindemith is least rewarding in his slow movement; lyricism is not the strong point of the composers of the twentieth century. And his humor, like that of most German musicians, is not very amusing to other races. The thematic aridity, the humor, and the occasional bombast were all reminiscent of Mahler.

The symphony, which has two resounding climaxes in the last movement, was well received. Mr. Burgin, recalled twice, shared the honors with the players. It was uncertain whether the applause was directed to the symphony or to the performance; if the latter, it was well deserved, for conductor and men distinguished themselves in what could not have been an easy task.

Mr. Feuermann gave a brilliant performance of the concerto, and Mr. Burgin provided a good accompaniment. But why the Schumann concerto, when Mr. Feuermann has played only once before with the orchestra. I felt somehow that the soloist was not too deeply in sympathy with this work. He had seemed more at home in the Haydn D major, which he played here two years ago.

True, the Schumann Cello Concerto is a good display piece for a soloist, but certainly it is neither the finest expression of Schumann's genius nor the greatest work ever conceived for cello with orchestra; and I have a notion that Mr. Feuermann is more interested in music than in display. But no doubt Schumann and Smetana came as a relief to those who do not care for the harmonic system employed by Mr. Hindemith. The Vivaldi was played with a fine precision and flexibility.

Cartoons in the News of the Week

Sweigert, San Francisco Chronicle

Fitzpatrick, St. Louis Post-Dispatch

Unified Command on the Production Front

Bishop, St. Louis Star-Times

"Gentlemen, Let's Face the Facts"

English Hospitality Awaits Children of U. S. and Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—A scheme to enable American and Canadian children to attend English schools and universities after the war, in return for the hospitality at present being so generously given to British children, is being put into effect here by the Kinsmen, organization for furthering friendship between parents in Britain and foster parents overseas.

Parents and others whose children have been sent overseas are to contribute to a Scholarship Fund; the Kinsmen Trust. The fund will be used to pay tuition of foster brothers and sisters of evacuated British children at English grammar or public schools, universities, or to take up any specialized course of training they may need.

Mrs. Christoper Fremantle, speaking recently in support of the scheme, said: "We cannot offer asylum, but we can offer education—we can give them an English and a European view of the post-war world."

Share in Postwar World

The experience which British children have gained by being educated in the United States, Mr. Peter Rowntree, Vice-President of the Kinsmen, said, is going to be of great worth, because "they are not being educated in European history or English history through English eyes. They will learn something of another view of the part which England can, and should, and doubtless will, play in the world of the future."

Mrs. Fremantle, who had two children in the United States, told the Kinsmen of her experience in visiting British children, both in private homes and in camps, in the United States.

"The children have plenty to do," she said, "they do not have time to feel homesick or self-analytical." They are not being "spoilt," although they are being given such a good time, for children in American homes, she said, even in the rich ones, are expected to co-operate much more in running the home, than they are in England.

Hear of World Affairs

There is much less keeping the children "in the nursery." The children are listening to grown-up conversation and hearing politics and world affairs discussed seriously, in many cases, at a much earlier age than they would at home.

Mrs. Fremantle felt that though many British parents last July had sent their children away because "the Government wanted all children out of the cities," from what she had seen of British children in the United States, she felt it had now been absolutely justified and had been "a great success."

In order to "keep up sides with" trans-Atlantic hospitality the Kinsmen contact and welcome into British homes, American and Canadian grown-up children over here. In London and provinces also, local groups have been formed and a Hospitality Roster drawn up of people willing to entertain in the "folksy" fashion which the men like so much.

Premiere of 'Russian Soldier'

By Margaret Lloyd

A large audience at the Opera House last night saw the first performance anywhere of Michel Fokine's new ballet, "The Russian Soldier," and received it with warm approval. Fokine, Matislaw Doboujinsky, the stage designer, and Antal Dorati, the conductor, shared with the participating members of Ballet Theater the abundant curtain calls. Only Prokofieff, the composer of the suite which provided the orchestral score, was not on hand to receive his due portion of applause.

Like the "1812" Overture, "The Russian Soldier" is a pièce d'occasion especially pertinent just now, acceptable in the name of Russia's strength and courage, sweetly nostalgic to those who know and love the land, sad and touching in spite of its sentimentalities.

Regarded objectively, detached from the apotheosizing mist of current events, it is a pièce d'occasion and not a pièce de résistance. Though it has its moments, and is presented in novel form.

A young soldier, fatally wounded, reviews glimpses of his life. With the aid of a vertically sliding backdrop the scenes are depicted, and with the aid of lighting, dissolved. Against the scenes, on a raised platform upstage, the creatures of his memory appear, and as the visions grow more real to him, they come downstage and dance.

The ballet opens slowly as the soldier staggers across stage and falls into position. Soldiers are seen marching against a pictured barracks; peasants working in a field of waving wheat; war and famine stalk. The Russian wedding, lively and gay with peasant dances, is the climax of the piece, their theme interwoven with the somber themes of the dénouement.

Yura Lazovsky handled skilfully the mimed role of the soldier, with its interesting sequence of danoing as a wounded soldier might dance, when, joyous in memory, he strives to join the others. Other members of the nonstar cast were not identified with the characters in the program, but all acquitted themselves as well as could be expected at a first performance.

It is all very different from the Soviet film about the imaginary "Lieutenant Kijé," for which Prokofieff first composed the incidental music he later made into an orchestral suite. There the intention of the music was humorous. There was a wedding, and a burial, but lightly, wittily, treated. It is a delightful score, and Mr. Dorati and his men did it considerable justice, in view of the opposite use to which the music was put.

"Swan Lake," un-saved for all Markova's delicacy, with Dolin the supporting partner, and Hugh Laiing his poor bored Friend; and the sprightly, enchanting "bluebeard," were the other ballets given. Unless Ballet Theater can give a rousing full-length restoration of "Lac des Cygnes," and pump new life into it, there seems to be no reason for including it in the repertoire. Confidentially, it creaks.

But "Bluebeard" is another story. Nobody can help dancing to Offenbach's tune, and here Fokine has provided just the right steps and figures, so that almost everybody is a somebody. On second viewing, and particularly after "Swan Lake," it was a pleasure to see Markova in a winsome, playful, and humorous role. For the others, one would have to list practically the entire cast, fairly to distribute credit.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial— "Hedda Gabler," presented by Luther Greene. Starring Katina Paxinou. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last day.)

Plymouth— "White Cargo," presented by Addiss and Rorke. Starring Ann Corio. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Wilbur— "My Sister Eileen," presented by Max Gordon. Featuring Betty Furness, Dorothy Littlejohn, King Calder, and others. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Ballet

Boston Opera House— "Naughty Lisette," "Gala Performance," "Divertissements," "Grand Pas de Deux," "Russian Baba," "Dying Swan," and "Red Poppy," presented by the Ballet Theater. 8:30.

Music

Symphony Hall— Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Richard Burgin, guest conductor. 8:15.

Tomorrow

Symphony Hall— Song recital by Helen Traubel, soprano. 3:30.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court— Boston debut recital by William Hess, tenor, 2 .

Little Theaters

The Playhouse, 36 Joy Street— "The Vortex," by Noel Coward. Presented by the New England Repertory Company. 8:30.

Peabody Playhouse— "The Old Homestead," by Denman Thompson. Presented by the Tributary Theater. 8:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter— "Moon Over Her Shoulder," John Sutton and Lynn Bari. 1:45, 5, 8:10. "H. M. Pulham, Esq.," Robert Young and Hedy Lamarr. 2:45, 6, 9:10.

Fenway— "Look Who's Laughing," Edgar Bergen, Charlie McCarthy, Fibber McGee and Molly. 1:05, 4, 7, 9:55. "Down in San Diego," Bonita Granville. 11:30, a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:25.

Keith Memorial— "March of Time," 9:30 a. m., 1:20, 5:15, 9:10. "Ball of Fire," Gary Cooper and Barbara Stanwyck. 9:50 a. m., 1:40, 5:35, 9:30. "Obliging Young Lady," Joan Carroi. 11:50 a. m., 3:45, 7:40.

Kenmore— "Scattergood Meets Broadway," Guy Kibbee. 1:05, 4:40, 8. "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," Spencer Tracy and Lana Turner. 2:30, 5:50, 9:20.

Orpheum— "Two-Faced Woman," Greta Garbo and Melvyn Douglas. 10:40 a. m., 1:35, 4:35, 7:25, 10:25. "Confessions of Boston Blackie," Chester Morris and Harriet Hilliard. 9:30, a. m., 12:25, 3:25, 6:15, 9:15.

Metropolitan— "Sullivan's Travels," Joel McCrea and Veronica Lake. 10:55 a. m., 1:50, 4:40, 7:25, 10:15. Stage Show. 9:50 a. m., 12:45, 3:25, 6:20, 9:10.

Modern— "Confirm or Deny," Don Ameche and Joan Bennett. 9 a. m., 12, 3:30, 6:50, 10:15. "Lydia," Merle Oberon. 10:10 a. m., 1:30, 4:50, 8:15.

Paramount— "Look Who's Laughing," Edgar Bergen, Charlie McCarthy, Fibber McGee and Molly. 9:40 a. m., 12:45, 3:55, 7, 10:10. "Down in San Diego," Bonita Granville. 11:10 a. m., 2:20, 5:30, 8:35.

RKO-Boston— "Calling Out the Marines," Victor McLaglen and Edmund Lowe. 10:05 a. m., 12:30, 2:55, 5:20, 7:45, 10:10. Stage Show: 11:30 a. m., 1:55, 4:20, 6:45, 9:10.

Scollay— 'Confirm or Deny," Don Ameche and Joan Bennett. 12, 3:15, 6:35, 9:50. "Lydia," Merle Oberon. 10:15 a. m., 1:35, 4:50, 8:10.

South Station Theater— "Training U. S. A. Pilots—Wings of Steel," "Travel Dutch Guiana," "Life of the Chinook Salmon," "Polo with George Oliver," "Stranger Than Fiction," latest newsreels, and other shorts.

State— "Two-Faced Woman," Greta Garbo and Melvyn Douglas. 12:50, 4, 7:05, 10:10. "Confessions of Boston Blackie," Chester Morris and Harriet Hilliard. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:35, 8:40.

Telepix— "Kaltenborn's News Comments," "Bugs Bunny in Wabbitt Trouble," "Mitchell's 40 Boy Choir," "Nonsense in Samoa," "With the Navy," 30 minutes of news. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux— "Bombay Clipper," William Gargan and Irene Hervey. 10:40 a. m., 12:55, 3:15, 5:30, 7:45, 10. "Mr. District Attorney," James Ellison and Virginia Gilmore. 9:30, 11:45 a. m., 2, 4:20, 6:35, 8:50.

Uptown— "Rise and Shine," Jack Oakie, 1:15, 4:45, 8:15. "One Foot in Heaven," Fredric March and Martha Scott. 2:50, 6:20, 9:50.

Washington Street Olympia— "Unholy Partners," Edward G. Robinson. 11:05 a. m., 2:45, 6:20, 10. "One Foot in Heaven," Fredric March and Martha Scott. 9 a. m., 12:50, 4:30, 8:10.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON — Capitol: "Unholy Partners," Edward Robinson and Larraine Day. "Married Bachelor," Robert Young. Continuous 1:15-11.

Allston: "International Squadron," Ronald Reagan. "Mexican Spitfire's Baby," Lupe Velez and Leon Errol. 2 and 8.

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "Sergeant York," Gary Cooper. "Minstrel Days," Al Jolson and Eddie Cantor. Continuous 1:30-11.

Regent: "International Squadron," Ronald Reagan. "Smiling Ghost," Wayne Morris and Brenda Marshall. Continuous 1:30-11.

BRAINTREE — Braintree: "Smilin' Through," Jeanette MacDonald. "Parachute Battalion," Robert Preston and Nancy Kelly. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Suspicion," Cary Grant and Joan Fontaine. "Target for Tonight." 1:50 and 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Tanks a Million," William Tracy. 2:10, 5:10, 8:10. "Lydia," Merle Oberon, Alan Marshal and Edna May Oliver. 3:15, 6:15, 9:15.

Brookline Village: "Swamp Water," Walter Brennan and Walter Huston. 3:40, 6:40, 9:25. "Unexpected Uncle," Anne Shirley. 2, 5:10, 8:05.

Circle: "Sergeant York," Gary Cooper and Joan Leslie. "Minstrel Days," Al Jolson and Eddie Cantor. Continuous 2-11.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Rise and Shine," Jack Oakie. "Unholy Partners," Edward G. Robinson. Continuous 1-11.

Harvard: "Skylark," Claudette Colbert and Ray Milland. "Dr. Kildare's Wedding Day," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 2 and 8.

University: "Shadow of the Thin Man," William Powell and Myrna Loy. 2:55, 6:10, 9:25. "Man at Large," Marjorie Weaver. 1:35, 4:50, 8:10.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Three Girls About Town," Joan Blondell. "Sing for Your Supper," Buddy Rogers. 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "Sing for Your Supper," Buddy Rogers. "Mobtown," with the Dead End Kids. 2. Evenings, 7:30-11.

Strand: "Rise and Shine," Jack Oakie. 2:20, 6:28, 10:14. "One Foot in Heaven," Fredric March and Martha Scott. 12:25, 4:33, 8:10.

Codman Square: "Suspicion," Gary Grant and Joan Fontaine. "Target for Tonight." 1:45 and 8.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "I Wake Up Screaming," Betty Grable and Victor Mature. "Dr. Kildare's Wedding Day," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Feminine Touch," Rosalind Russell and Don Ameche. 2:54, 8:10. "Moonlight in Hawaii," Mischa Auer. 1:45, 7, 9:56.

Park: "New York Town," Fred MacMurray and Mary Martin. "Henry Aldrich for President," Jimmy Lydon. 1:30, 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Skylark," Claudette Colbert and Ray Milland. "Texas," William Holden. 1:50 and 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "I Wake Up Screaming," Betty Grable and Victor Mature. 3:21, 6:19, 9:17. "We Go Fast," Alan Curtis and Lynn Bari. 2:13, 5:11, 8:09.

Hyde Park: "Unexpected Uncle," Anne Shirley. "Six-Gun Gold," Tim Holt. 2 and 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Sergeant York," Gary Cooper. "Minstrel Days," Eddie Cantor and Al Jolson. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Texas," William Holden and Claire Trevor. 2:30, 6, 9. "Scattergood Meets Broadway," Guy Kibbee. 4, 7:30, 10:30.

MALDEN—Maplewood: "Don Winslow of the Navy." 1:55, 5, 8:02. "Let's Go Collegiate," Frankie Darro. 2:15, 5:20, 8:22. "Bad Lands of Dakota," Ann Rutherford. 3:22, 6:27, 9:29.

Granada: "Cadet Girl," Carole Landis and George Montgomery. 1:40, 4:50, 8. "H. M. Pulham, Esq.," Robert Young and Hedy Lamarr. 2:55, 6:05, 9:15.

Mystic: "Three Girls About Town," Joan Blondell and John Howard. 2, 5:05, 8:10. "Unholy Partners," Edward G. Robinson and Edward Arnold. 3:15, 6:20, 9:25.

Orpheum: "Belle Star," Gene Tierney and Randolph Scott. "You'll Never Get Rich," Fred Astaire and Rita Hayworth. 1:45. Continuous from 7-11.

Strand: "Design for Scandal," Walter Pidgeon and Rosalind Russell. 1:45, 4:55, 7:55. "Rise and Shine," Jack Oakie. 3:20, 6:30, 9:30.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Keep 'Em Flying," Abbott and Costello. "International Lady," George Brent and Ilona Massey. Continuous from 12:20.

MEDFORD — Fellsway: "You Belong to Me," Barbara Stanwyck and Henry Fonda. "International Squadron," Ronald Reagan. 1:30, 8.

Medford: "Suspicion," Cary Grant and Joan Fontaine. 3:30, 8:20. "A Date With the Falcon," George Saunders. 2:25, 6:45, 10.

MELROSE—Melrose: "I Wake Up Screaming," Betty Grable and Victor Mature. "Naval Academy," Freddie Bartholomew. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Keep 'Em Flying," Abbott and Costello. 3:30, 9:30. "Night of January 16," Robert Preston. 2, 8.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "Shadow of the Thin Man," William Powell and Myrna Loy. "Week End for Three," Dennis O'Keefe. 1:30, 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Suspicion," Cary Grant and Joan Fontaine. "A Date With the Falcon," George Sanders. 1:30 and 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Sealed Lips," William Gargan and June Clyde. "Stock Pays Off," Maxie Rosenbloom and Rochelle Hudson. 2 and 8.

Strand: "Appointment for Love," Charles Boyer and Margaret Sullavan. "Go West, Young Lady," Penny Singleton. 2 and 8.

REVERE—Revere: "Go West Young Lady," Penny Singleton. "Man at Large," Marjorie Weaver. 2 and 8.

Boulevard: "Go West Young Lady," Penny Singleton. "Man at Large," Marjorie Weaver. 2 and 8.

SOMERVILLE — Central: "Dr. Kildare's Wedding Day," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. "Great Guns," Laurel and Hardy. 2 and 8.

Davis Square: "Black Out," "Hard Guy," Jack LaRue. 2 and 8.

Strand: "Hit the Road," with the Dead End Kids. "The Smiling Ghost," Wayne Morris and Brenda Marshall. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "Our Wife," Melvyn Douglas and Ruth Hussey. "40,000 Horsemen," Grant Taylor. 1:45, Continuous from 6:15.

Strand: "Burma Convoy," Charles Bickford. "I Killed That Man," Ricardo Cortez. 1:45. Continuous from 8:15.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Camco: "It Started With Eve," Deanna Durbin and Charles Laughton. "40,000 Horsemen," Grant Taylor. 1:45, Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "Naval Academy," Freddie Bartholomew. 2:06, 7:51. "It Started With Eve," Deanna Durbin and Charles Laughton. 3:27, 9:12.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Rise and Shine," Jack Oakie. "One Foot in Heaven," Fredric March and Martha Scott. Continuous from 2.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "Birth of the Blues," Bing Crosby and Mary Martin. "Ladies in Retirement," Ida Lupino and Louis Hayward. 1:45, 7:45.

Watertown Square: "Navy Blues, Jack Oakie. "Reluctant Dragon." 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Belle Starr," Gene Tierney and Randolph Scott. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Shadow of the Thin Man," William Powell and Myrna Loy. "Target for Tonight." 2:15, 7:45, daily except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Shadow of the Thin Man," William Powell and Myrna Loy. "Week End for Three," Dennis O'Keefe. 1:30 and 7:45.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Unfinished Business," Irene Dunne and Robert Montgomery. 3:48, 8:08. "Dr. Kildare's Wedding Day." Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 2:15, 6:30, 9:53.

Bills Would Control Unions, Defense-Contract Profits

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24—Strong bi-partisan support crystallized in Congress behind new measures to end defense-contract profiteering and to put both unions and trade associations under some degree of Federal control.

Early and favorable action now appears assured.

Bills to restrict war production profits are now being sponsored by the Naval Affairs Committees of both House and Senate and, while their final provisions remain to be determined, a top figure of 7 per cent is most frequently mentioned.

David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts, Chairman of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee, is adding his influential backing to a drastic move to curtail excessive war profits and with the endorsement of Senator Charles L. McNary (R) of Oregon, Minority Leader, it is evident that the passage of legislation is assured.

Representative Carl Vinson (D) of Georgia, Chairman of the House Naval Affairs Committee, whose recent exposé showing that many firms were making as much as 20 to 30 per cent profit from their Government contracts has precipitated these steps, is himself offering the measure to require labor unions, industrial organizations and other associations which affect commerce to register with the Federal Government full information concerning their personnel and finances.

Groups Exempted

The bill exempts civic leagues, co-operative agricultural organizations, clubs, mutual or benevolent organizations, fraternal and other organizations of an eleemosynary character would be exempted.

Such groups as business leagues, business associations and boards of trade and chambers of commerce would, however, be brought within the terms of the Act.

Considerable discretion is given to the Secretary of Commerce to make regulations and establish requirements which must be met under the provisions of the measure. Reports filed by organizations affected by the Act would be open to the public except when the Secretary of Commerce deemed it not in the public interest.

Reports filed by the unions and trade associations would be open to public inspection, unless the Secretary of Commerce should deem disclosure of such information to be against public interest. Punishment by $500 fine or one-year jail sentence is provided for failure to comply with registration requirements.

Senator Walsh has announced that his measure would not be incorporated in the general tax bill and would "entirely separate" from present excess profits taxation.

Naval ontract Limit

He said his committee is considering as an alternative measure a flat profit limitation on naval contracts to 5 or 6 per cent in an effort to counteract "industrial piracy" in connection with the war production program.

The Massachusetts Senator said any bill regarding naval contracts would serve as a "foundation" for profit limitation on all defense production. He added that he favored Government "confiscation" of all profits over 5 or 6 per cent.

The Chairman stated that his committee discussed profiteering "in general terms" with Navy Department officials, and said that any action taken by the Committee would be in conjunction with a measure under consideration by Chairman Vinson of the House Navy group.

Senator Walsh made an impressive and earnest appeal that effective barriers be raised against excessive war profits, and he asked the Senate to consider what thoughts must cross the minds of $21-a-month soldiers when they read the findings of the Vinson Committee report.

"Checkbooks will not win this war," he declared.

Steps Prior to 1938

For four years ending in 1938, Senator Walsh pointed out, Congress limited aircraft profits to 12 per cent and naval profits to 10 per cent. The limits then were lowered to 8 and 7 per cent, and later removed, he pointed out.

"I was bombarded by the Office of Production Management, by the National Manufacturers Association and by aircraft manufacturers with protests on the profit limits," Senator Walsh declared. "They said it would delay our naval expansion program because there was no limit on profits of subcontractors, who would take more profitable foreign orders.

"The war has ended all that."

Senator McNary said he hoped measures would be taken to prevent profits of the size disclosed both in the Vinson report and by investigation of a Senate committee headed by Senator Harry S. Truman (D) of Missouri.

Senator Warren R. Austin (R) of Vermont, remarked that progress in this direction was made in the pending war powers bill, which would grant the Government authority to inspect the records of war contractors and thus determine the extent of their profits.

Mrs. Roosevelt Asks Clubwomen Help Keep NYA Aid to Collegians

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (AP)—Mrs. Roosevelt wants the General Federation of Women's Clubs to interest more women's groups in retention of National Youth Administration aid for college youth.

As Assistant Civilian Defense Director, the President's wife presided last night at the National Defense Forum, sponsored by the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

Mrs. Roosevelt said she favored cutting out NYA to high school students. But she said that she would consider it very serious if this aid for college students were dispensed with.

"This would mean," she told women assembled here from all parts of the United States, "that only those youngsters whose families have money can go to college. I think that very serious."

She said the records of college students helped by the NYA showed that they stood usually among the top 5 per cent of their classes.

Mrs. Roosevelt said she was told by Congressmen that "they are flooded with requests to cut out NYA. I just can't believe there is no feeling among the women that youth shouldn't have the chance."

As for the high school students, she said that as more parents are employed, they can see the children through high school. She noted that a lot of parents are being shoved out of employment for the moment, at least, through wartime conversion of factories.

Mrs. Roosevelt was asked how the $100,000,000 recently approved by Congress for Office of Civilian Defense would be used, and she replied that the Office had asked for it to help cities get needed fire equipment that they could not afford.

Brig. Gen. L. D. Gasser, War Department representative on the Board for Civilian Protection in OCD, added that it also would be used to manufacture from 5,000,000 to 6,000,000 gas masks and to set up factories capable of making about 2,500,000 masks a month.

Higher Rentals For Indian Land

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 24—After years of patient waiting, the Seneca tribe of American Indians may receive as much as $100,000 a year more in rentals from the businessmen and residents of Salamanca, N. Y., as the result of a ruling by the United Circuit Court of Appeals.

The Seneca Nation rents hundreds of parcels of land to white tenants. By a law of 1891, these parcels brought annual rent of $4 each, but in many instances tenants neglected to pay sums due and one local citizen let the rent slide from 1930 to 1939. When he then paid the amount due with interest, the United States Attorney for the Western District of New York brought suit to avoid the lease on the grounds that it had been broken. The Federal District Court rejected the contention, but on subsequent appeals and final appeal here the Government case was sustained.

The Government held it was desirable to break the old leases so the Indians could have increased rentals based on the modern assessed value of their properties. George L. Grobe, assistant United States Attorney, said some parcels renting previously at $4 could now rent at $115 a year.

Big Rail Brotherhood Denies War Emoluments

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (AP)—D. B. Robertson, President of the Brotherhood of Locomotive, Firemen and Enginemen, declared in a letter made public Jan. 22 that his organization had not received "one cent of profits" as a result of the nation's war program.

The letter was addressed to Representative Joseph B. Shannon (D) of Missouri, a member of the House Naval Committee, which earlier in the week issued a report of its investigation of war profits, including an assertion that labor unions had made "tremendous financial gains" from the defense program.

Mr. Robertson said the Brotherhood's assets of $25,975,959 as of last Sept. 30 included trust funds of $24,123,604 for beneficiary and insurance trust funds, leaving only $1,114,388 available for other purposes.

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

Folk Music in Exile

By Dorothy Darlington

London

One of the most curious phenomena of this war is the gathering in Great Britain of the Governments and armies of four or more foreign Powers. To these exiles, England is a land where it is possible to carry on, to some extent, their own national life, traditions and culture; for in their own countries the Nazis are attempting systematically to stamp out all intellectual life and make them cultural as well as political dependents of Germany.

This is shown in the closing of schools and universities, the confiscation of libraries, and the pillaging of works of art in the occupied countries. In some instances even certain works by classical composers have been banned and the singing of traditional songs forbidden in the villages.

Among the Poles, Czechs Norwegians, Dutch, Yugoslavs and so on, in this country there is therefore a fierce determination to cherish national traditions so as to ensure that postwar reconstruction shall have an existing basis to start on.

To the student of art, music and literature, the present situation is of particular interest. Within the tiny area of this island is concentrated the cultural activity that is normally spread over half the European Continent. The amateur of folklore need no longer journey thousands of miles in pursuit of his researches; he has but to take a train at a London terminus and, within a few hours, he will be hearing songs that belong to the mountains and plains of Poland, the villages of Bohemia, or the shores of Norway.

Such an opportunity is unique in our history, and to let it pass unexplored or without establishing some sort of permanent record would be lamentable. It was therefore with the specific purpose of having gramophone records made of whatever seemed to be of special musical or historical value that the present writer recently visited the camps of the Polish, Czechoslovakian, and Netherlands forces.

* * *

Amongst the Poles and Czechs, the richness of material exceeded all expectations. With the Dutch, the situation is rather different In Holland, as in England, where the true peasant population no longer exists, folk art and folk music belong to the past. As one travels farther East, the position changes. In Poland and the Balkans, folk art, particularly folk music, is a natural part of daily life and the national costumes are still worn in many of the villages.

When studying the folk music of any of these lands, it is necessary first of all to realize that each country is divided into districts, every one of which possesses its own songs and dances Each has also an orchestra which plays at all festivals and ceremonial or domestic occasions.

In Czechoslovakia, a "district" consists of only about a dozen villages and the native ear is able to distinguish where any given melody belongs by subtle differences in rhythm, accent, and even vocal timbre. The broader divisions between the several countries comprising Czechoslovakia are obvious to any musician through the variation of scale, tonality, and so on. In Bohemia and Moravia, where the baroque influence is prevalent, folk music follows classical lines and is built on the simple diatonic scales. Incidentally, the baroque style is also identifiable in the costumes, which are in fact an adaptation of the fashionable dress of that period. From the later sixteenth, the seventeenth, and early eighteenth centuries come most of the well-known folk music, and though earlier examples do exist they are rare and less accessible. The oldest songs in general use are the Hussite battle songs (early fifteenth century) — used by Smetana in his symphonic poem, "Tábor"—the St. Wenceslas Hymn (thirteenth century), and some Koledy (Christmas songs), probably of pagan origin.

* * *

The music of Slovakia, which came under the influence of the Gothic and Byzantine schools, has a much more exotic flavor. There one finds tremendous richness of melodic invention and very characteristic rhythms. This is the home, for instance, of the Czardas —usually wrongly attributed to Hungary. The gypsy element also enters into this part of the world. There are many examples of gypsy songs which are actually compounded from a mixture of Slovakian peasant tunes and Hungarian warrior rhythms—altered and embellished, of course, till the original melody is scarcely recognizable.

In some regions, folk music is still in the making. Here is a description, by a Czech soldier who has taken part in the ceremony, of how a folk song is produced: "At the beginning of August, a hody (feast) is held, for which a pig is killed. It is a very gay occasion and when the revels are at their height, the head man of the feast places himself in the center of the party and is invited to sing a 'new song.' Very much on his mettle and keen for his own honor and that of his village, he improvises melody and words. The gypsy band which is present remembers the tune and plays it over. Another man then has to get up and sing another verse, providing his own words but keeping the same tune. Another follows, then another and so on. The best verses are then chosen and put together—and another folk song has been created."

Though one cannot pretend that such intimate little scenes have been transplanted to British soil, at least one can hear the authentic music played and sung just as it is in the lands of its origin. In the Czech army here there is a group of eight to 10 singers from Silesia, and another of about the same number from Moravian Slovakia with its own little string orchestra of five players. The folk music of this latter district is probably as interesting as any that can be heard. Its melodies are haunting and nostalgic, its rhythms dynamic and the use of the Magyar scale (the harmonic minor with a sharpened fourth) gives it a distinctive flavor.

* * *

Polish folk music is much more widely known in Western Europe than that of Czechoslovakia. Who is not familiar with the dance rhythms of the polka, the mazurka and the polonaise? The lovely Gooraly (mountain) songs, the dances from the Krakow district (Krakowiak) and from Kujawy (Kujawiak), the "street folk songs" of Lwow (comparable to our cockney songs) and songs from many other parts of Poland offer an endless store of material for the musician and collector.

In Scotland, the Polish music-maker has found a "home from home." There is a distinct affinity between the music of Poland and that of Scotland. The bagpipes are common to both, and the basic rhythms are closely allied. Perhaps that is why Poles sing Scottish songs with almost as great zest as they do their own.

Yet that is an exaggeration, for the Pole is intensely patriotic and intensely national. Wherever there are Poles, there is inevitably an atmosphere of Poland. In the romantically situated summer camps in Scotland, Polish music could be heard in every tent. The soldiers had somehow amassed a vast collection of violins, guitars and accordions, and with these instruments manage to devise a very fair substitute for their native village orchestra. One man—a cook—is a virtuoso of the mouth organ and on it would play his national airs tirelessly; another—policeman in civilian life—gave entrancing performances of Polish dances on the violin; and at night one hears really lovely spontaneous choral singing issuing from the soldiers' quarters.

All three armies visited possess trained choirs. The Polish Army Choir is now a deservedly famous organization. The Czech and the Dutch are younger institutions but both have the makings of first-rate choral groups. The military bands are also of great excellence technically and musically.

A different picture is necessarily presented by those allied nations who have no armies and few refugees in this country. Among these people, however, there is the same intense desire to keep musical traditions alive. Isolated copies of folk songs and gramophone records published in their own countries are treasured and passed eagerly from hand to hand. So that, even if there is not the chance of hearing it performed in its natural surroundings and recording it here, there is a better opportunity to study such music at home than ever before.

The results of these musical activities in our midst may be much more far-reaching than is generally suspected. Perhaps we are all realizing the accuracy of the truism that music is a universal language. Among all the forces there is a constant interchange of artistic units. The Polish Choir visits, let us say, the Norwegians; the Czech Choir visits the Poles; a Dutch military band makes a tour of the English camps, and so on. Then, again there are allied picture exhibitions, photograph exhibitions, films, and—in a lighter vein—cabaret shows and dance bands which go the rounds.

This fraternization must lead to greater sympathy among widely different peoples. If, then, these mutual friendships are wisely fostered, they may even help to promote a new order in Europe as vital as American democracy in America—a new European tradition of understanding.

Talbot

Richard Gaines as Woodrow Wilson

Victims for Heroes

By John Beaufort

New York

Lewis Mumford once rebuked fiction writers for giving their readers "victims instead of heroes." The same charge might be laid against playwrights who have emphasized an economic, political, psychological, or doctrinaire analysis of contemporary society while ignoring or underestimating the importance of the individual in terms of spiritual or even of ethical values.

Theatergoers may observe how heroes are treated in two new tragic dramas, "Clash by Night," by Clifford Odets, at the Belasco Theater, and "In Time to Come," by Howard Koch and John Huston, at the Mansfield.

* * *

All tragic heroes are, in a sense, victims. The degree to which their heroism prevails over their victimization may be the measure of their heroic stature. Viewed in this light, Woodrow Wilson was possibly the greatest tragic hero of recent world history and the Messrs. Koch and Huston have dramatized significantly his last four years as President.

The authors' devotion to the Wilsonian ideal has not interfered with a dispassionate treatment of Wilson as a person or an entire fairness to his opponents. The fact is that "In Time to Come" shows him as an extremely difficult man. It is not hard to imagine why his personal shortcomings, along with the scuttling of the Fourteen Points by the European treaty makers and the opposition to the League in the United States, combined to destroy Wilson even though they could not destroy the idea he stood for.

With all its contemporary overtones and its tragic ironies, the play possesses an especial timeliness. Otto L. Preminger's direction unfortunately lacked the imagination and theatrical invention which would have displayed the conscientiously written historical drama in exciting theatrical terms.

Richard Gaines records in a careful, academic performance the undramatic figure of Wilson. If only Mr. Gaines could have added to this outward realism an inner warmth of observation, a deeply compassionate view on the part of the actor for the man he is playing, he would have indicated more successfully the humanitarianism and the inner fire which enkindled Wilson's idealism. Mr. Gaines has some effective moments in the conference scene at the Quai d'Orsay and in the meeting with Senator Lodge. The resounding conclusion of the play is that Wilson was a hero for future men to recognize; a tragic victim only to his contemporaries in a world which had suddenly slammed the door upon the ideals for which it had fought.

Mr. Odets' unhappy hero, Jerry Wilenski, is a victim all the way. He is victimized by the economic system, by his foolish innocence, by his wife and his best friend. "Clash By Night" is a troubled and pessimistic play in which Mr. Odets has given us the bare, sordid bones of a triangle plot without the vision and spirit that have marked his best work. He can make indignation triumphant as he did in "Waiting for Lefty." He can write a tragic hero of dignity and compassion as he did in the character of old Jacob in "Awake and Sing!"

* * *

Noble characteristics are foreign to any of the people in "Clash By Night." Mr. Odets is sorry for Jerry, and for Jerry's wife, Mae, who is bored with Staten Island, the heat, the installment plan, and with Jerry. Mr. Odets is sorry for Earl Pfeiffer, the brassy but unhappy family friend. He is sorry that Mae was unfaithful to Jerry with Earl and that Jerry murdered Earl. But instead of challenging the forces which are oppressing his characters, Mr. Odets seems bound by sordidness of detail for its own sake.

Not for any isolated passage but for the rhythm, cadence, and thrusting sharpness of the prose as a whole, the play upholds Mr. Odets' reputation as a writer of dialogue. Boris Aronson's settings are enormously effective and there are superb performances by Lee J. Cobb (Jerry) and Joseph Schildkraut (Earl). Tallulah Bankhead creates her own dynamic effects, though she seems miscast as a Staten Island housewife.

"Awake and Sing!" "Thunder Rock," "The World We Make," "There Shall Be No Night," and "Watch on the Rhine" are among those recent plays which demonstrate that modern drama is not without true heroes, whether tragic or otherwise. The playhouse world, like the world at large, is now being forced to a perhaps unprecedented reassessment of values. It is up to the playwrights—still vastly important both as chroniclers and as commentators—to search for new bases of conviction if their present beliefs and theories are found wanting. Only as this is done will the emotional satisfaction of the new dramas embody a corresponding mental satisfaction which, in aiding the advance of mankind's understanding of vast new problems, will give renewed impulse to spiritual inquiry, true evolution.

Opera and Concert in Chicago

By Felix Borowski

Chicago

Unwilling to permit its season to pass into history without one more flicker of life, the Chicago Opera Company presented (Jan. 17) an audience that filled the Civic Opera House with Humperdinck's "Hansel and Gretel," as well as with a performance of ballet presented by the dance department of the San Carlo Opera. The success of this enterprise well justified the astute Mr. Gallo's conviction that dramatic music is far from being as moribund as many earnest critics believe it to be.

It is gratifying to record that Humperdinck's masterpiece was given a persuasive interpretation. Kurt Adler, who conducted, offered a convincing reading of the score, and the orchestra played with remarkable precision, considering that it had little or no previous rehearsal. Hansel and Gretel, sung respectively by Maria Matyas and Virginia Haskins, gave an appealing reading to their roles, Sonia Sharnova was excellent as the Witch, and Mark Love as Peter. May Barron brought good singing and appropriate acting to the children's mother. Not much could be said, however, in favor of a ballet danced by the protective angels in the second act, which was ill-conceived and only indifferently well performed.

* * *

The principal feature of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra's program (Jan. 15) was the beautiful piano playing of Robert Casadésus, who was heard in Mozart's A major Concerto and in the now seldom heard "Concertstück" by Weber. United to a generous measure of technical proficiency, the musical qualities of Mr. Casadésus' performance made both works a delight to the listening ear. The artist, realizing how great was the debt that his success owed to the symphonic factor in the music, insisted upon Mr. Stock sharing in the acclamations of the listeners—a well-deserved gesture.

The purely orchestral works were an admirably conceived and executed arrangement of Bach's early Fantasia in G for organ, made by Milton Rusch, a Milwaukee musician, Daniel Gregory Mason's Suite after English Folk Songs and the familiar Orchestral Fragments from Ravel's ballet, "Daphnis et Chloé." Professor Mason's work had not been played here before, but its effective scoring and musicianly treatment of the English material gave it worth and significance. It would have been better, perhaps, if the composer had been content with less extensive treatment of the charming little songs; for his suite suffered from over-elaboration. Mr. Stock and his men offered an exceptionally brilliant reading of Ravel's ballet music.

* * *

The Woman's Symphony Orchestra gave its final concert of the season (Jan. 14) under the direction of Izler Solomon, who included in his program the services of Alexander Kipnis. The concert opened with a performance of a work—Variations on an Old Form by Joseph Wagner, conductor of the Boston Civic Symphony Orchestra. Mr. Wagner's aim was to give a modern revival to the eighteenth-century passacaglia, and that he did, with skill and good understanding of orchestral effect. Similar qualities were set forth in Randall Thompson's E minor Symphony, which Mr. Solomon's ladies played with no little attractiveness of tone and certainty of execution. While Mr. Solomon has of late disclosed a regrettable tendency to emulate certain virtuoso conductors, there can be no doubt that he has done wonders as a trainer of the Woman's Symphony Orchestra, which, before he took it in hand, was a feeble organization. Only praise must be given to Mr. Kipnis for his presentation of some excerpts from Moussorgsky's "Boris Godounoff," in which he set forth with stirring sense of drama two of the scenes in which the Tsar writhed under the torture of a guilty conscience.

* * *

Another symphonic program of the week was that of the Illinois Symphony Orchestra (Jan. 12). The most notable feature of this was the first performance in these parts of Stravinsky's Capriccio for piano and orchestra, its solo part interpreted by Thaddeus Kozuch. While no one would—or could—accuse the Russian master of having brought into existence a work of romantic beauty, his Capriccio was not without Stravinskian merits of its own; for there were originality, piquant harmonization, pungent orchestration in it. Mr. Kozuch earned more than ordinary commendation for his negotiation of a difficult composition. He did not attempt to infuse warmth of tone or expressive emotion into music that called for no such qualities; but he entered completely into Stravinsky's percussive notions of piano performance, and offered technical brilliance that was phenomenal in a pianist as young as he.

Beecham at the Metropolitan

By Oscar Thompson

New York

When an opera is not an opera is perhaps not so difficult to determine, even though stage trappings and something of stage action are devised to cloud the issue. Bach's secular cantata "Phoebus and Pan," which has entered the active repertory of the Metropolitan with the full panoply of the lyric drama, presents an immediate case in point. As opera it remains a secular cantata. But mounted as the Metropolitan has mounted it, the sturdy little jeu d'esprit undoubtedly becomes an eye-filling spectacle.

For this is something more than the Bach "Phoebus and Pan," or even the Bach-Beecham "Phoebus and Pan." Here is the Bach-Beecham-Rycktaryk-Graf-Novikoff "Phoebus and Pan," which means that, besides Sir Thomas as the conductor, the designer of the setting and costumes, Richard Rychtaryk, the stage director Herbert Graf, and the ballet chief, Laurent Novikoff, played as important a part in the success of the novelty as did Bach.

Sir Thomas, who made his Metropolitan debut as conductor of a double bill that coupled "Phoebus and Pan" with a revival of Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Le Coq d'Or," extended the cantata to almost double its usual length by interpolating for ballet purposes music from Bach's third and fifth French Suites—chiefly the fifth. As orchestrated by Eugene Goossens, the dance movements thus taken over from the keyboard for theatrical purposes were seven: Allemande, Gavotte, Bourée, Minuet, Courante, Sarabande, and Gigue. The scoring of the cantata was that which Felix Mottl had devised as an improvement on Bach, with some additional retouchings that were Sir Thomas'.

* * *

As thus eked out, "Phoebus and Pan" had about it almost as much of ballet as of opera. This in no way dimmed the effulgence of the bright light that shone in the orchestra pit. Having chosen to make his entry at the Metropolitan cheek by jowl with the mighty Johann Sebastian, Sir Thomas saw to it that Bach's music was played beautifully—better, it must be confessed, than it was sung. But that music seemed to shrivel in its surroundings. Though Bach's airs retained their freshness and their animation, they pleaded in every measure for smaller and simpler quarters. Conceived in the spirit of the baroque—as the baroque may be stylized today—Mr. Rychtaryk's background and Mr. Graf's stage pictures were as charming and as imaginative as any the Metropolitan has presented in recent seasons. Mr. Novikoff's choreography, too, was contributive, admitting that the dancing was none too finished in detail.

But all this overloaded the cantata. Johann Sebastian was no such giant after all. One suspected that at the moment he was looming much larger in the seclusion of some church organist's practice loft than in all this finery at the opera house.

The singers wore their plumage well and did nothing badly, but there was reason to believe that a like number of church soloists might have brought more of a consistently good Bach style to the airs and recitatives. Only a modicum of the English text—the standard translation by I. Michael Diack of Picander's original German—could be understood. The assignment of roles in "Phoebus and Pan" was as follows: Phoebus, Emery Darcy; Pan, John Brownlee; Momus, Stella Andreva; Mercurius, Anna Kaskas; Tmolus, Frederick Jagel; Midus, Arthur Carron.

* * *

The essential new thing about "Le Coq d'Or" was the brilliant conducting of Sir Thomas, though Mr. Graf had made various changes in the stage action. The British conductor restored much music that had been cut at earlier performances, including a long solo for the Queen of Chemahka in the second act, which was accompanied by a vision while King Dodon dozed. Ezio Pinza sang the King and Rosa Bok the Queen There was a new and competent astrologer in Alessio de Paolis.

Astrid Varnay's two appearances as Elsa in "Lohengrin"—her first regularly scheduled role in succession to her emergency appearance as Sieglinde and Brünnhilde—confirmed the young soprano's surprising aptitude for the stage, while exposing rather pointedly present immaturities of her voice. Again one could only marvel at her off-stage accumulation of such good on-stage routine. She was poised, she was sure, she went through her business like a veteran. Many of her tones were of a warm, rich quality. Others just pretty, a few edgy. But the voice remains a relatively light one for any important Wagnerian role. How long, it may be wondered, will she be able to resist the temptation to force it when it is lost in an ensemble, as it was in the quintet of the prayer and again at the end of the first act. The gifted young soprano needs to guard her resources well. Few at 24 have had so much asked of them.

Pueblo Indian Costumes

Ceremonial Costumes of the Pueblo Indians, by Virginia Moore Roediger. University of California Press. $15.

While our investigations of tribal usages are generally based on analysis of relics and fragments of cultures that have disappeared, we have the good fortune of seeing before our eyes the active ceremonials of Pueblo Indians in the United States. Ancient practices continue, age-old symbols still operate as instruments of address to supernatural powers. Miss Roediger has taken great pains to analyze and interpret the dance dramas, in which every accessory and movement has meaning. She has gone into details and integrated a mass of material; she has also prepared a series of handsome colored drawings which describe with graphic clarity the various items discussed.

The Pueblo Indians are found to be unique among culture groups of North America. The corn which they cultivate serves them well, and they show their appreciation by celebrating it ceremoniously. The dance climaxes a solemn program of rites. It is a prayer drama meant to entertain tribal deities as it gives expression to the reverence, talent, and wit of all members of the group. " . . . religion and drama are here united as in primitive times." "The result is prayer and entertainment, church and theater." Those of us who have witnessed the Pueblo ceremonies realize the intensity of feeling experienced by performers and spectators; they are moved very deeply by an art which is functional, communal, and inspirational.

Miss Roediger discourses on costume materials and their significance. She describes processes of looming cloth, the preparation of skins, the significant use of feathers, evergreens, gourds, yucca, corn, and flowers. Each has its symbolical function; each its aesthetic adaptation. The manner of ornamenting the person is basically the same as that developed among the many other cultures over the world. The sources of the pigments are described by Miss Roediger. Embroidery lends itself also to ceremonial use.

The details of the costumes are carefully analyzed—the kilt, shirt, trousers, leggings, the belt, sash, foxskin, and jewelry. There is the carefully evolved headdress and the mask. Ancient belief in sympathetic magic persists in the use of masks. Costume is identified with impersonation, and impersonation invokes magical power. Sometimes the impersonation is realistic, sometimes it is formalized. There are finally the clowns, who provide a needful comic relief.

Miss Roediger lists the Pueblo linguistic groups, and provides a bibliography. Her volume is compact with information which is well organized and intelligently analyzed. The author deplores the disappearance of the tribal customs, which are threatened with diluting influences of the Machine Age. Happily, the Anglo-Americans have come to a due appreciation of indigenous cultures while their living practice may still be witnessed, and at least recorded faithfully, if not fostered towards longer endurance. But the younger generation of Pueblo Indians are susceptible to current influences. They still participate earnestly in tribal ceremonies, but they hardly maintain the fervor and intensity of their forebears.

Dorothy Adlow

'Command Performance'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

St. Louis, Mo.

Two soldiers, comrades of some 40,000 other soldiers stationed at Fort Leonard Wood, 60-odd miles southwest of St. Louis, wrote a comedy with the engaging title of "Command Performance" and submitted it to the Little Theater of St. Louis for production. The play had its world première at the little playhouse on Union Avenue.

Stuart Warrington and Robert Meskill, the authors, are experienced playwrights, having successfully collaborated in authorship before entering the army, and presenting their work at their own repertoire playhouse known as Theater-at-the-Harbor on Long Island, New York. Sgt. Warrington is a Canadian; Sgt. Meskill was born in Montclair, N. J. Joint authorship began after their meeting while connected with an English playhouse in London. They are college men, and their duties in the army relate them at present with the staff that supervises recreation and entertainment.

"Command Performance" resolves itself easily into satire as the action of the piece moves forward to the intrusion of British royalty into Ravenswood, a New England manor, the ancestral home of the impecunious Ellis family. Giddyheaded Mrs. Ethel Ellis amusingly dominates the family circle; therefore, when the royal entourage highhandedly takes possession of the manor, there ensue many amusing complications. The final curtain falls at the moment their Majesties are announced.

The portrait of Ethel Ellis was cleverly done by Johnnye Akin. John Ellis, master of Ravenswood, type of the American business man, was capably acted by Bart Slattery. Charity Grace was convincing as the youngish grandmother. Of special interest was the work of Henry de Lecluse, a French amateur who has made his home in St. Louis for many years. He did the chef, the master of the kitchen.

The new play has good characterization, witty lines, and amusing and novel situations. Just why visiting British royalty, charges of the Embassy at Washington, should descend upon the Ellis manor is none too convincingly explained; but nevertheless, the situation makes good theater.

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He Should Have Been King

Two Americans, at least, thought him the finest figure of a king they had ever seen. And yet he wasn't king at all. Only the son of a queen, the brother and the uncle and the great-uncle of kings. For the Duke of Connaught was the son of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert, the brother of Edward VII, uncle of George V and great-uncle of Edward VIII and George VI. Always he was a figure of distinction; because of his erect stature and noble carriage, and because of his benevolent expression and gracious simplicity. He was first of all a soldier, but a diplomat too. He lived through a number of wars and fulfilled many duties in many lands; but he never was king. And a king, two Americans still contend, he should by all odds have contrived to be.

* * *

They saw him one perfect June day in 1911, the June which marked the Coronation of George V and Queen Mary; and in the very week of that Coronation, a week of sheer enchantment, a week of fairy-tale quality and allure. It happened one morning as the two Americans quite innocently passed from Pall Mall toward the Green Park, skirting one side of lovely old St. James's Palace. They had done that often before, only looking up admiringly at the ruddy bricks of the palace turrets, at the flags flying against a pale blue sky, at the diligent sentries as they paced stiffly across and then stiffly back on their beats. But on this particular June morning something unusual and stirring was in the air, set to martial music. People were entering a side court of the Palace, ladies in frilled summer frocks and large picture hats, gentlemen in ceremonious black and white with top hats and gloved hands. At the gateway stood an officer who collected cards and admitted their bearers. And all the while there was a gaiety and a lift in the place; the music played and the flags flaunted and the carriages drew up for the brave people to go in. But why? For what? The two Americans, not easily daunted, resolved to discover for themselves. Otherwise, what was the purpose of their presence in London, that June morning of 1911? After all, anyone might try what could be done.

The officer was stern. "Have you cards?" he demanded. And, of course, they had none; having had, ten minutes earlier, not even the knowledge that anything remarkable was to happen in the gardens of St. James's Palace. So the guard frowned and shook his head and waved them off. They went, too, but not far. At least, they might stand respectfully to look on. Now and then one American, the more experienced of the two, drew near and looked appealingly at the guard. "We are Americans," her aspect seemed to say. "We have come from far away. We did not know we needed cards. But, oh! we would so like to go in—and see—well, whatever is to take place beyond this portal." More frowns, more lifting of the shoulders; but, at last: "Well, ladies, I suppose there would be no harm, really, if you just went in behind this next party. Say nothing, mind; and be quiet and attract no attention." So in they went, those two Americans, through a corridor and out another door leading upon that exquisite green lawn which stretched from the Palace right down to the edge of The Mall, but discreetly shut in by high walls and shrubbery from the public eye.

Then it became evident that the function was of a high degree of fascination: the Duke of Connaught was reviewing the Yeomen of the Guard. The Beefeaters from the Tower of London, in case you are puzzled. There they stood in several long rows, drawn up at erect attention—crimson uniforms emblazoned with golden insignia, shiny tall black hats with rosettes and shoes to match, brave golden belts, and stalwart staves: the very uniform reputedly designed by the artist Holbein, in the reign of Henry VII. What a patch of color on that green grass! And the band blared martial airs, the elegant gentlemen in their formal attire and the frilly ladies in ruffles and plumes pressed forward, and the two lone Americans (having quite forgotten that they ought not to have been there at all) looked on breathlessly. There came the Duke of Connaught, a straight gray figure stepping elegantly. Up one row, smiling, saluting; down the next row; and so on. Turning to speak to someone now and then: the King of Spain, perhaps, or the German Crown Prince Wilhelm, or Prince Arthur of Connaught, the Duke's own son. For it was Coronation Week, and London literally crammed with royalties.

* * *

Yet somehow the Duke of Connaught it was who looked the figure of a king. All down the years, the memory of him has survived. Someone, something, had blundered. The Duke should have been King. Instead of living in Clarence House which, to be sure, looked closely out upon Buckingham Palace, he should have dwelt on the other side of The Mall. No reflection, if you please, upon those who dwelt in Buckingham Palace then, or have dwelt there since. Simply that the Duke of Connaught should have been King and dwelt there in his own right. For he *looked* a King—every inch of him. But, then, it was only two ignorant Americans who thought so.

MARGARET WILLIAMSON

An Intrepid Traveler

BACK AGAIN IN BERGEN, his (Nansen's) life was not all work. There was boating along the beautiful west coast of Norway with its many islands and tremendous fjords, deeper and narrower than the Oslo Fjord. There were holiday trips away from the mists of the coast to the snows and clear air of the inland mountains. One trip on ski has become famous and is often retold; it was in February when he went over mountains from Voss to Oslo on ski, took part in a skiing match on Huseby Hill, and came back over the mountains by the most dangerous route, with no companion but his dog. He knew the route in summer, but the winter snows covered or changed familiar landmarks, and he lost his way among the deep valleys and chasms of the Hallingskeid. Twice he made his bed in the snow under a sheltering boulder, with his dog curled beside him, and with no covering but his light coat, and slept as peacefully as at home. At times he descended into valleys so steep that he carried his ski and used them, with his staff, to hold him as he went down the snow-covered precipices. Sometimes he tried to follow streams through the valleys, but could not find safe footing above the waterfalls. When at last he reached Voss and the railroad to Bergen, he had traveled a route that had not been tried in winter since King Sverre, in the twelfth century, had escaped over the mountains from foes who lay in wait for him at Bergen.—From "Nansen," by ANNA GERTRUDE HALL. (New York: Viking.)

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Never Was There A Jollier School

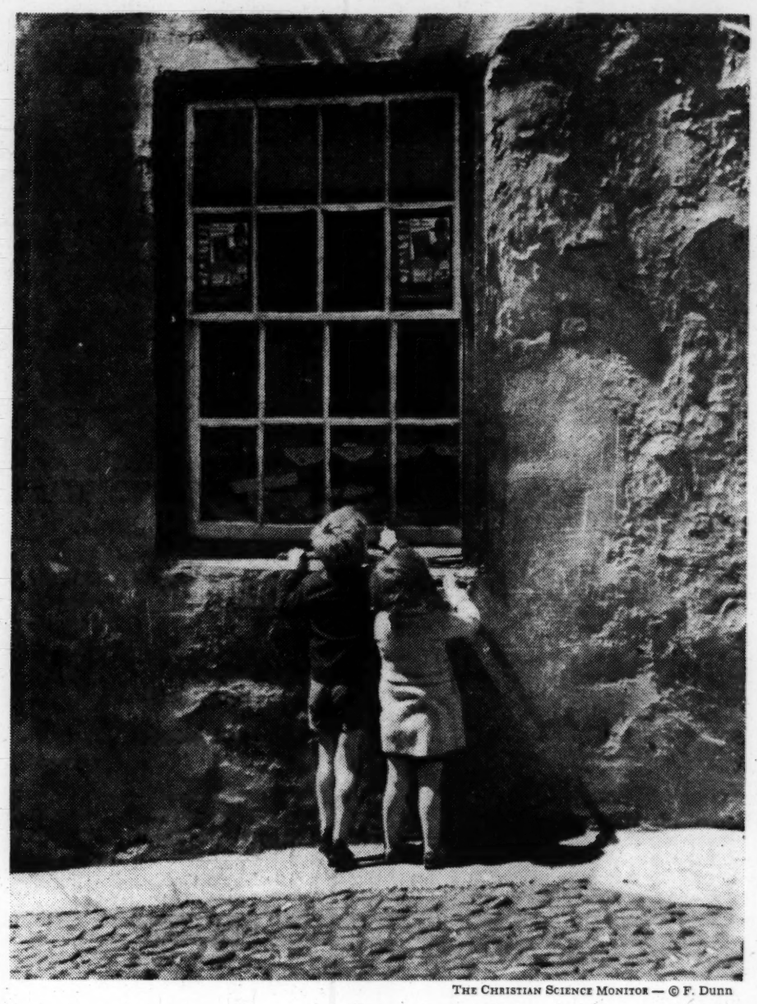
FARRAR AND I went to the reindeer camp for a month, I to give the dozen children of the herders some schooling, Farrar to superintend the counting of the herd and its new additions. . . .

At reindeer camp we lived in a tent. Sepillu, chief herder, and the only man on the island of whom we made a real friend, had fixed it up for us. He had put up a tiny ship's stove in one corner, railed off a space at the back for our bed in which he had spread down all his own cherished supply of boot grass—a strong grass which they gather in summer and save to pad their boots with, for it is springy and breaks the hardness of ice underfoot.

There was a box for a table and two whale vertebrae for seats. The floor was frozen ground, of course, and the unbearable glare of the sun on snow outside was scarcely dimmed by those thin canvas walls, but we loved it. After a winter of living in a house it felt like adventure and freedom. There is something exciting about a tent. A sense of impermanence, as though one weren't committed to this forever. The closeness of air and sky and ground—all the outer world. In a tent one has the delight of camping in the open beside a fire, plus the thrill of being hidden in a cave.

The reindeer-camp children hung around so hungrily, in their eagerness to learn to read and do sums, that I rang the schoolbell—or rather beat on the frying pan with a stick—as soon as we had had breakfast and Farrar had gone out to the herding. The children sat flat on the snow outside the little tent, and I on a sack of coal. I wore sun-glasses but they didn't seem to mind the snow. We had few books—only those that could be spared from Gambel—but it seemed riches to them.

We read and wrote and sang, and I told them stories, made up on the spot, about things they knew. Once upon a time there was a young seal that decided it would rather be a little Eskimo boy than a seal and so it went off to school to learn how it could be done . . . on and on, not knowing where the next word would lead, the children motionless as long as I kept going. Never was there a jollier school, or pupils so eager to learn—or a teacher gladder when the term ended.—From "Living High," by JUNE BURN. (New York: Duell, Sloan & Pearce.)



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — © F. Dunn

"THE LOLLIPOP SHOP": *In the 1941 Exhibition, Royal Photographic Society, London*

SWEETS ARE scarce for children in Great Britain today. A penny will no longer buy the delights that regaled the children of a generation ago. Gone are the tall glass bottles with their glistening sticks of rock, balls, and tiny fish in gaudy colors. Gone the miraculous rock with the name of a town running right through the center of it, gone the sticky golden twists of barley sugar. There are no more sugar mice or pigs to nibble, no chocolate animals or delectable chocolate money to delight the youthful heart.

But a "sweetie" shop window still exercises its fascination. It is still a place to linger before, to look into while speculating on its wares. The children in the picture, having no remembrance of better stocked windows, feel no regrets. They have as much fun in choosing from a scanty store as older children had in selecting from innumerable well-filled bottles of gaily-hued boiled sweets.

Rette krav

Oversettelse av den engelske artikkel i Kristen Videnskap som finnes på denne side

I MENNESKENES LIV og virke kan der melde sig vedholdende krav som det synes vanskelig eller umulig å tilfredsstille. Forpliktelser opstår i familieforhold, forretninger og i den personlige omgang, som kan bli byrdefulle. At vi er ute av stand til å dekke finansielle forpliktelser, kan skyldes sykdom, arbeidsløshet, motgang eller omstendighetenes makt, som vi i almindelighet regnes for ikke å være herre over. I andre tilfelle hvor vi ikke kan opfylle forpliktelser som med rette påhviler oss, kan det skyldes ufornuftig pengebruk, vaner eller slette tilbøieligheter.

Både loven, når den påkalles, og samfundets uskrevne moralske vedtekter krever gjenoprettelse så langt det er mulig. Grunnen til dette er den kjensgjerning at alt menneskelig fremskritt er basert på den guddommelige rettferdighets uforanderlige lov.

De ti bud, som blev åpenbaret for Moses, tjente til å lede israelittene. Hyppige frafall fra den åndelige ledelse tilbake til det materielle gjorde reisen ut av trældommen i Egypten inn i det forjettede land vanskelig, og medførte av og til nederlag i deres sammenstøt med fienden. Budene, som er grunnet på forståelsen av den ene og eneste uendelige Gud, menneskets og universets skaper, krever lydighet hos hver mann, hver kvinne og hvert barn. I samme forhold som Israels barn var trofaste mot Guds veiledning, gikk alt godt for dem, og de skred fremad mot det mål som var stillet dem.

I bergprekenen gav vår Mester sine efterfølgere forskrifter for hvorledes de skulde leve sitt liv på rette måte. Når disse forskrifter forståes og blir fulgt uten forbehold, befrier de menneskene fra materiell trældom og fører dem inn i himlenes rike. Følgende sted fra bergprekenen kunde tas som en regel for ledelse og utøvelse i all sann tenkning og alt sant liv (Matteus 6:33): "Søk først Guds rike og hans rettferdighet, så skal I få alt dette i tilgift!" Mesterens rene åndelige liv og fruktbringende helbredelsesgjerninger beviste hans urokkelige troskap mot denne regel.

Det er tydelig at vi må forstå Gud som And og mennesket som Guds lignelse, åndelig og fullkomment, hvis vi skal kunne utrette det som er godt og riktig. Materien kan ikke gi oss noget som helst sant grunnlag for tanke og handling. Materien er ikke virkelig; den har ingen plass i Sinnets åndelige univers, hvor Guds sønner og døtre er til.

Kristus Jesus tolket Guds befalinger i det bestemte krav om å elske Gud over alt og ens neste som sig selv. Kristen Videnskaps opdager og grunnlegger, Mary Baker Eddy, erklærer (*Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* [Videnskap og helse med nøkkel til Skriften], s. 467): "Denne Videnskaps første krav er: 'Du skal ikke ha andre guder foruten mig.' Dette *mig* er And. Derfor betyr budet dette: Du skal ikke ha nogen intelligens, noget liv, nogen substans, nogen sannhet eller nogen kjærlighet uten den som er åndelig." Vi ser således at Kristen Videnskap virkelig ikke alene befaler, men setter hver enkelt i stand til å opfylle dette Videnskapens store krav. Hvor uvurderlig er ikke denne forståelse i den bestemte og praktiske anvendelse av den! For eksempel: hvis en plutselig skulde bli syk, vilde hans forståelse av Kristen Videnskap forvisse ham om at da Gud, And, den eneste skaper, har skapt alt godt, kunde der ikke finnes nogen annen makt eller skaper som kunde påføre ham nogen sykdom. Han vilde således i sannhet være situasjonens herre og ved urokkelig å sette sin lit til Sannhet og Kjærlighet være i stand til fullstendig å tilintetgjøre den falske påstand. Skulde sykdommen synes å være blitt kronisk, vilde forståelsen av at det guddommelige Sinn er den eneste årsak, åpenbare at påstanden om sykdom er falsk, og vende op ned på villfarelsen uansett hvilket stadium den måtte ha nådd. Da vilde den nødvendigvis forsvinne. Hvis et menneske var en slave av en eller annen synd eller vane, vilde Kristen Videnskap likeledes klart vise ham at han i tilværelsens virkelighet er Guds lignelse. Derfor kan han vite og holde fast ved at han ikke er underlagt materiell trældom, men er helt fri og kan gjøre bruk av sin fødselsrett til herredømme og være ren og god i tenkning og liv. Enn videre, hvis en hadde pådradd sig gjeld, vilde Kristen Videnskap sette ham i stand til å forstå at det uendelige Sinn skaper og opretholder alt, og ved hans opfyllelse av budet om å elske Gud og sin neste som sig selv vilde den åndelige lov, anvendt på rette måte, gagne både ham selv og hans kreditor, og det som trengtes vilde komme for dagen på den måte Gud utpeker.

Enhver byrde som følger med troen på et selv skilt fra Gud, faller bort efter hvert som Kristen Videnskap åpenbarer for den mottagelige tanke at menneskets sanne tilværelse gjenspeiler det guddommelige Prinsipp, Kjærlighet, som gjør alle og enhver avhengig alene av rettferdighetens og barmhjertighetens guddommelige lov. På side 184 i *Science and Health* skriver Mrs. Eddy denne inspirerte erklæring: "Sannhet, Liv og Kjærlighet er de eneste berettigede og evige krav til mennesket, og de er åndelige lovgivere, som tiltvinger sig lydighet gjennem guddommelige forordninger." Hver den som til alle tider er styret av disse evige sannheter, kan adlyde vår Fader-Moder Guds evige krav, som Mesteren fremholdt så sterkt, da han sa (Johannes 13:34): "Et nytt bud gir jeg eder, at I skal elske hverandre." Når vi opfyller dette guddommelige krav, stilles all strid, utslettes gjeld, og adskillelse, sykdom og sorg blir helbredet for alle tider.

Oplysninger med hensyn til Kristen Videnskaps litteratur utgitt på norsk kan fåes ved henvendelse til forlaget The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

A Clear Voice Rose In Norway

AT THE grammar school, at the high school, and at the university he (Bjørnstjerne Bjørnson) showed little interest in the curriculum, and no particular aptitude for study; but before leaving college he had already begun original composition, and at the age of twenty-four he published a masterpiece. This was the pastoral romance, *Synnøve Solbakken*, which for sheer beauty of style and atmosphere he has never surpassed. For some years preceding the date of its appearance there had been a lull in literary activity in Norway. Out of this premonitory hush of stillness came a beautiful voice, which by the newness and freshness of its tones aroused immediate interest. Everybody listened, enchanted by the strange harmony. Men saw that a new prophet had arisen in Israel. The absolute simplicity of the style, the naïveté of the story, the naturalness of the characters, the short, passionate sentences like those of the Sagas, the lyrically poetic atmosphere, appealed at once to the Norwegian heart. . . . Of all forms of literature, pastoral tales, whether in verse or in prose, have been commonly the most artificial and the most insipid; but here was the breath of life. I can recommend nothing better for the soul weary of the closeness of modern naturalism than a course of reading in the early work of Bjørnson.—From "Essays on Modern Novelists," by WM. LYON PHELPS. (New York: Macmillan.)

Right Demands

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN HUMAN EXPERIENCE there may be insistent demands, which seem difficult or impossible to satisfy. Responsibilities arise in families, business, and in associations with one another, which may become burdensome. One's inability to meet financial obligations may be occasioned by illness, unemployment, reverses, or what is termed force of circumstances, generally believed to be beyond one's control. In other cases, failure to meet legitimate obligations arises because of injudicious spending, habit, or vice.

Both the law, when appealed to, and the unwritten moral code of society demand restitution in so far as may be possible. The reason for this is the fact that underlying all human progress is the immutable law of divine justice.

The Ten Commandments, which were revealed to Moses, served to guide the Israelites. Frequent lapses from spiritual guidance into materiality made the journey out of Egyptian bondage into the promised land difficult, and attended at times by defeat in their encounters with the enemy. The Commandments, based upon the understanding of one infinite God, the creator of man and the universe, require obedience on the part of every man, woman, and child. In proportion as the children of Israel were faithful to God's direction they prospered, and moved forward to the goal whither they were being led.

In the Sermon on the Mount, our Master gave to his followers directions for right living, which, when understood and implicitly followed, are adequate to deliver men from material bondage, and usher them into the kingdom of heaven. The following passage from this Sermon might be regarded as a rule for guidance and practice in all true thinking and living (Matthew 6:33): "Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you." The Master's pure spiritual living and fruitful healing works evidenced his unswerving fidelity to this rule.

It is evident that one must understand God as Spirit, and man as God's likeness, spiritual and perfect, if one would accomplish that which is good and right. Matter cannot afford any true basis for thought and action. Matter is not real; it has no place in the spiritual universe of Mind, where the sons and daughters of God have their being.

Christ Jesus interpreted God's commands in the positive requirement to love God supremely and one's neighbor as oneself. The Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, declares (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 467): "The first demand of this Science is, 'Thou shalt have no other gods before me.' This *me* is Spirit. Therefore the command means this: Thou shalt have no intelligence, no life, no substance, no truth, no love, but that which is spiritual." Thus it is seen that Christian Science virtually commands and empowers each one to meet this great demand of Science. How priceless is this understanding in its definite and practical application! For example, if one were to become suddenly ill, his understanding of Christian Science would assure him that, since God, Spirit, the only creator, made all things good, there could be no other power or creator to impose any disease upon him. He would thus have true command of the situation, and, through steadfast reliance upon Truth and Love be able completely to annul the false claim. Should the disease seem to have become chronic, the understanding of divine Mind as the only cause would reveal its claim to be false and reverse the error at any stage. Then it would necessarily disappear. Likewise if one were enslaved by some sin or habit, Christian Science would clearly show him that in the reality of being he is God's likeness. Therefore he can know that he is not subject to material bondage, but is entirely free to exercise his birthright of dominion in good, clean thinking and living. Again, if one were in debt, Christian Science would enable him to realize that infinite Mind creates and maintains all, and as he fulfills the commandment to love God and his neighbor as himself, the spiritual law, rightly applied, would benefit both himself and his creditor, and the needed supply would be made manifest in the way of God's directing.

Every burden imposed by the belief in a selfhood apart from God falls away as Christian Science reveals to the receptive thought that man's true being reflects divine Principle, Love, which renders one and all accountable only to the divine law of justice and mercy. On page 184 of Science and Health, Mrs. Eddy inspiringly affirms, "Truth, Life, and Love are the only legitimate and eternal demands on man, and they are spiritual lawgivers, enforcing obedience through divine statutes." Forever governed by these eternal verities, it is possible for everyone to obey the perpetual demand of our Father-Mother God, voiced so fervently by the Master, when he said (John 13:34), "A new commandment I give unto you, That ye love one another." In fulfilling this divine demand, all strife is stilled, debts are cancelled, and separation, sickness, and sorrow are forever healed.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Norwegian]

The Word

A word once spoken
Is a stone that is tossed on a pool's deep quiet—
The reeds at the farthest shore are shaken by it.

A word once spoken
Is a seed that is flung in windy spaces—
It comes to growth in unimagined places.

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The Arctic Bird

I have been told—and I do not know how true
The tale is—of a bird that flies,
Up in the Arctic, where the Northern Lights
Coldly wheel in the dark skies,
Touching the icebergs to emerald, to amethyst,
Against ebony blackness.
This is the story: When the Lights have died,
When nothing but the great stars shine out,
Before the morning comes after the long night;
High in the air,
Above the mountains covered in snow and ice;
Above the long and desolate white plains,
A bird swings overhead—a white bird, they say—
High enough to catch the light,
The sun's light, just about to break
On the horizon, but not seen as yet.
Only the bird sees it, and bears the light on its wings.
Down by the doors of the igloos they stand,
Father and Mother and children. And the wife lifts
The baby in her hands, and calls out: "See the bird!
The white and shining bird.
See the bird of spring!" And they know,
While it is dark,
That spring, that the sun, has already come.
For spring will always come; it cannot be stayed.

So other men in their homes—their bombed and broken homes,
In the regions desolated by their brothers—
Look up through the darkness to the cold stars;
Look up and see nothing but the night;
When suddenly, above the icy plains,
The bird of hope comes. And the mothers,
Holding their children to their hearts,
Call softly to them: "See, there is love,
There is good. Spring is come; spring is here!"
Though the darkness is still there,
Though freedom seems far from them,
Yet, in their chains, they will rejoice
In spring—in liberty.
For liberty is of the heart.
It will always come, it cannot be stayed.

A. J. S.

Intimate Message: Washington

Whence Man Power? ..... *By Richard L. Strout*

Three big shortages face the nation—shortages of material, shortages of plants and tools, and shortages of labor. As contrasted to the first two, not much attention has been given to the third.

It is possible to forecast labor shortages even while millions of men are still out of work because of the huge war program. The war program now employs about 5,000,000. To carry through the President's enormously enhanced schedule, 15,000,000 must be employed by next Jan. 1, it is officially estimated.

Where will these additional 10,000,000 come from? Well, there are estimates on that, too. Two or three millions will probably come from unemployed, or from groups who are not now in the labor market, like women or youths. But this increase in the total labor supply is going to be canceled out very largely by increase in the armed forces in the present year. That means that most of the increase must be taken over from workers already in civilian industries. In other words, the work of converting factories will be accompanied by the conversion of man power.

Here is a paragraph of statistics: It is estimated that the nation's total working force is about 53 million and that the total nonagricultural group is about 41 millions. Of the smaller figure about 7 or 8 millions are "self-employed"; 4 or 5 millions are connected with trade and finance, and another 7 million are in other "white collar" groups. That leaves a balance of horny-handed sons of toil of about 23 millions. Half of these, perhaps, work in factories. So much for our statistics. Most of the conversion to war industries is going to occur in this latter group of 23 millions, and particularly from the factory group.

Industrial Shortage

To subtract 10 million workers from this group is going to make quite a dent in the industrial market, with results of a far-reaching social and economic character. It will show itself in all sorts of forms. In general, of course, labor's bargaining power should be enhanced. A shortage always helps the seller. But organized labor has dropped the right to strike in the defense industries and will probably drop the strike weapon in most other cases. To a limited degree this will probably effect its advantageous position. It will depend on the bargaining table and the mediation board for wage increases. In the World War cost of living advances generally ran a winning race with wage increases even though labor scarcity developed.

Nevertheless, it will be a market favorable to labor in many ways. Take agriculture, for instance. Officials here are already counting on a big shortage of farm labor this summer. It may be the first acute shortage to show itself. In the World War college girls went out on farms in bloomers to help the nation, and their 1942 equivalent, in slacks, will doubtless be seen on farms this summer. Dozens of corrollary developments will occur.

The shortage of harvest helpers on the West Coast will probably draw Negro helpers from the South and start a new migratory movement, and there will probably be renewed demands to admit Mexicans on a temporary basis. Sidney Hillman's Labor Division of the War Production Board insists there will be plenty of help if it is properly distributed, and that there are still big reservoirs of human material in Mississippi, Tennessee and Kentucky, for example. If this approach is accepted, the result is almost as important in social terms. It means tremendous changes in wage rates and a shake-up of labor-employer farm relationships, partly or wholly compensated by the higher prices that farmers will get for crops.

How About Skilled Workers?

So much for the farm aspect. Take another approach, the need for skilled workers. Shortages of skilled workers are already announced in the Southern California airplane region, in the defense area around Wichita, Kan.; in Connecticut, and elsewhere. A shortage around Philadelphia is developing. Right here in Washington the war demand for stenographers is now so great that the civil service commission is giving two examinations a day.

A tremendous war industry training program has been started by the Hillman division. Not much public attention has been given to it as yet because the public has not fully visualized the situation. But it is right ahead of us. The labor supply officials of Donald Nelson's new WPB are desperately busy. Lieut. Col. Frank J. McSherry now has the job in hand.

The trade union aspect is another of various aspects of the problem. A preponderance of the war defense industries are mass production jobs and nearly all of them are organized, mostly by the Congress of Industrial Organizations. With sympathetic Government support it is probable that a great many of these 10,000,000 new war workers are going to join unions in the next few months. Of course some of them are already members of a union and will simply switch from one job to another, like the converted auto workers. But tens of thousands will join unions for the first time. The American Federation of Labor will benefit along with the C. I. O., although perhaps to a less degree. The country which today has about 10 to 12 million trade unionists will emerge from the war with a materially larger percentage.

Just what these various developments will mean is anybody's guess. In general they typify social change, possibly of a profound nature, although little attention has been given to them so far.

The Country Speaks: Los Angeles

Public Protects Its Cars ..... *By Robert K. Shellaby*

Municipal reform, that perennial American challenge, is proceeding in Los Angeles to prove that war need not delay progress on this all-important front of democracy.

In that hazardous phase of trying to make reform "stick," a Superior Court Jury took hardly 15 minutes recently to convict a City Councilman of misconduct in the use of his public automobile. The Judge ordered the Councilman's seat vacated, the only penalty apparently available. Although the defendant embarked on the long road of appeal, the lesson still stands that good-government forces, springing from the roots of the citizenry, need not flounder.

There's probably no American community in which the taxpaying citizen hasn't wondered how come his servants, his own public servants, sometimes drive better cars than he can afford. It wouldn't be so bad, he feels, but so many of those public cars always seem to be in use "after hours."

The Fun Begins

The Los Angeles group which had engineered the recall of a mayor and had successfully retained the successor at a re-election, took up the matter of misuse of public cars. Led by Clifford Clinton, a restaurateur with citizenship as a strong hobby, the group saw how much money could be saved if use of public cars were restricted to official business.

Mr. Clinton found that a Councilman, Harold Harby, last summer had taken his new Chrysler to Great Falls, Mont., so Mr. Clinton swore out two charges and got the Grand Jury to return an "accusation," softer than an indictment. One of the charges was use of wrong license plates; Mr. Harby paid a $25 fine. The other charge was dropped when he paid $122 as "depreciation" for the 4,200-mile trip.

The petit jury which sustained the Grand Jury made the eyes of civic-center observers blink, so contrary to expectancy was the quick action, in the light of past political fights.

Mr. Harby, who had relatives in the Montana town and who had a taste for scenery, had tried to explain that he was studying the town's park system in line of duty as a member of the Park Committee of the local metropolis.

Record Said "Vacation"

An Anti-Reform Council voted 9 to 5 to cover up their colleague, averring he was on official business: then it voted an order to the City Attorney to define official business. The Council minutes showed he was on vacation.

The public got a few laughs out of the situation, such as when Mr. Harby pedaled to work one day on a bicycle. The issue, easy to understand, got wide attention. Nevertheless, its seriousness was reflected in orders going out to stop misusing public cars. The influence in tightening up the use of some 1,200 public cars in this County is already saving thousands of dollars, the Clinton forces estimate.

The reformers tried to get the Grand Jury to indict all the Councilmen who whitewashed their colleague, averring that ouster was hardly enough. Maybe something will come of this. However, good-government citizens think they have lost their spark-plug for the time being, for Mr. Clinton, a World War I veteran, has re-enlisted,—as a private.

To Change the Subject:

New York Primes the Pan ..... *By Wyona Dashwood*

Community, neighbors, plain people doing the job seriously, precinct by precinct, block by block, in a city of 7,500,000, biggest in the country: As surely as any hamlet, New York has found its squirrel run.

It was strange that first December night, 28 hours after the declaration of war, our friend said, to tie the white handkerchief around his overcoat sleeve and walk through the familiar street where he had civilian rescue command over residents who had shrugged him off before. Everything was different now, and the fact that men and women still walked their dogs up and down, or bustled to the delicatessen, did not change that.

This was It—so much so that in a few days the banner of the Rising Sun would be flying over Manila where the Stars and Stripes had waved since 1898. Even metropolitan travel writers, in a last-ditch stand to make the Caribbean Islands enticing, would be admitting that, while more ships were now rolling past Hatteras for the cobalt seas, the staterooms are reserved for grim-eyed men who see the home of the Caribs in terms of battlements and bastions rather than bougainvillea and hibiscus.

Nothing was far-fetched any more as sector and zone wardens hastened to arrange time schedules. There were things to do, and at once. Suppose they did drop a bomb, someone said. A voice was certain in reply:

"We'd call the report station in our precinct. If it was gas, they would send a decontamination squad. If it was a rescue job, they would send a special crew. If it was a delayed-action bomb, we would block off the street. If someone was hurt, we would administer first aid and report for assistance."

Through a Child's Eyes

A child's diary had this paragraph on an air-raid alarm at school:

"My mother wasn't home, and one of the girls said I could go over to her house, but I said I had better not. And when I left her the streets were very lonely, and some women said: 'Where do you live? Well, hurry home and get in the house.' When I got home, the doorbell rang and a young boy said, 'You're supposed to have the gas turned off, but I can't do it. You had better go to a friend's house, or if you think it is safer, you can stay home and listen to the radio.' But the radio was all about Yugoslavia and Moscow and Russia. He hardly said anything about Japan. Later on I heard Lowell Thomas say the air raid was a false alarm."

An air-raid alarm system test brought the amazing realization that there are limits even in New York of providing the amount of noise wanted. Now it is civil mobilization on a 24-hour basis: One warden on duty at each post at all times, subject to a precinct station schedule for any exigency. Even people like Ruth St. Denis, the dancer, whose studio is in the block, signed up last week. The citizen effort has taken hold from Park to First Avenues.

And as the war-footing drive gathers momentum, one sees people on every hand voicing faith in America's future, ranging all the way from President Roosevelt's letter to the President of the United States in 1956, to a 50-year contract signed by two Boston publishers and advertisements on the longevity of shirts and men's lounging robes in the suggestion that leisure and holiday are just beyond this time of labor and service and sacrifice.

There Are Mistakes, of Course

Of course, in a many-faceted city one is bound to find all the misunderstandings of the war aims as well as full comprehension of them. Thus there is the talk getting voice in Congress now that we must reserve for more convenient times that one of the four freedoms that is freedom from want. Such expenditures as hot school lunches are being declared irrelevant to the war effort.

In contrast to the near-sighted view there is such eloquent summation of what this democracy has been putting forward for its millions in the last decade, as Gov. Herbert H. Lehman made in his opening message to the 165th New York Legislature this month.

"For eight years the enslaved people of the totalitarian nations have been working 60 to 70 hours a week to rob free peoples of their liberties," he said. "During that time, we have been strengthening our democracy from within by providing for the undeprivileged a minimum, not merely of subsistence, but of decency and security. While they built tanks and dive bombers, we have been eradicating slums and building schoolhouses. While they raised vast armies, we have been raising our standard of living.

"None of this has been loss. It has given our people incomparable advantages, spiritually and materially, over the people of those countries where liberty has been destroyed."

Blimps: Air Nemesis of Undersea Attackers

Lakehurst again becomes important center as lighter-than-air craft patrol coast.

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LAKEHURST, N. J.—No, that's not Dumbo you see hovering over the nation's coastlines, but one of a substantial number of "useful non-rigid airships" ordered by the Navy as evidence of its faith in lighter-than-air warcraft's ability to help end the Axis submarine menace.

In other words, a blimp.

Here at Lakehurst, where the German Zeppelin Hindenburg exploded and where are stationed survivors of former crews of ill-fated American dirigibles, a sharp distinction is drawn between the blimp and the dirigible. But they haven't lost faith in either one.

The blimp, or "non-rigid airship," is primarily a defense ship. The Navy has ordered a fleet of these, and as fast as they are ready they are being put into service to patrol nearly 5,000 miles of coastal sea lanes and for convoy duty 1,500 miles out at sea.

The dirigibles, called "rigid" because of the framework within its bag, may before the war is over be used as an offensive weapon to carry bombers in its innards to points of attack several thousand miles away. That's what certain veteran dirigible officers at Lakehurst are advocating.

Hub of Sub Search

The Naval Air Station here, hub of the Navy's airship program, is a booming training school as well as center of operations for submarine and mine searchers on the Atlantic.

The blimps that patrol the coastlines and offshore areas are not as big as dirigibles nor as small as the Goodyear sightseeing blimps that have cruised over American cities in recent years.

As a patrol ship, the blimp did outstanding service in the first World War. It proved it could find submarines better than almost any other kind of craft. It could hover over a spot where a sub was believed to be lying in wait. It detected scanty clews that rapid airplanes missed.

Because it is big and lumbering, the blimp makes a good airplane target. For this reason, they have not been used much in Europe in this war. But now, with the war spreading over a world theater, blimps are being looked upon with new favor.

Once it finds its quarry, a blimp can drop depth bombs or it can trail the submarine, while radioing to surface craft or planes to come. It can keep the submarine in sight or can follow its propeller noises by means of a listening device. In case a submarine comes to the surface and shoots, the blimp has guns to shoot back.

Compartment Construction

What if the blimp is attacked by airplanes? Eventually, of course, it would probably be destroyed since it cannot travel as fast as a plane. At the same time, air station officials insist that the giant gas bag is much less vulnerable than the general public believes. The bag is built in compartments. Dozens of shots can be fired into it before total collapse.

If the blimp must come down, the men have their parachutes and rubber boats.

With a monopoly on the world's supply of helium, a non-inflammable gas, the United States is in a much better position to promote lighter-than-air craft than any other nation, either its allies or enemies.

What Germany is going to do with lighter-than-air craft, nobody knows. If, in spite of the Hindenburg disaster, it has called Zeppelins into military service, it has to use combustible hydrogen in them. Navy men are loud in their praise for Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, who a few years ago refused to play good neighbor to the Nazis by complying with a State Department request that they be allowed to buy helium from the United States.

The training course for lighter-than-air service here at Lakehurst includes parachute jumping, parachute packing, landing operations, free ballooning, and crew work in squads of eight.

Free balloons—the type that carries one or more men aloft in a wicker basket suspended by ropes to a gas balloon—are used today only for training. If a blimp's motor gets out of control, the craft becomes a free balloon and must be lowered by means of gas chamber openings and sandbag releases, rather than by the usual method of steering close enough to the ground to allow a crew to pull it in by ropes or to tie it to a mooring mast.

Pigeons in Crew

Homing pigeons have proven themselves another important adjunct of lighter-than-air navigation. Six or more pigeons are included in the crew of each blimp departing for offshore patrols. These birds are used as stand-bys for radio. Should the airship land in the water, pigeons would carry the landing position back to its home base.

In 1929, when aircraft radio had come into wide use, the Navy closed its pigeon lofts at heavier-than-air stations, but the Chief of Naval Operations has recently directed their establishment at all the new lighter-than-air stations.

All modern conveniences have been installed in the new loft at Lakehurst, including an electric eye that rings a bell when a pigeon returns home with a message.

Pigeons and blimps have much in common. They can both carry on where weather conditions render speedier means of communication and combat useless. Navy pigeons have found their way home from 250 miles at sea. Neither fog nor snow will make them "walk home," although radios may have been silenced or rendered useless by static.

Blimps can fly safely at low altitudes, in poor visibility and at night. A blimp's top speed is about 80 miles an hour and its cruising area limited to about 1,500 miles.

That the airship patrol will help end the German and Japanese submarine menace for the United States as it did for Great Britain in 1918, Navy air chiefs are confident.

What about dirigibles? Is Hitler planning to use the famous Graf Zeppelin that once flew nonstop from Frederichshafen to Washington, to carry bombers to the United States? Could the United States carry bombers to Tokyo via dirigibles?

Rosendahl's Opinion

Capt. Charles E. Rosendahl, the Navy's outstanding lighter-than-air advocate, has expressed the opinion that "very large airplane-carrying airships can be of great use in naval defense of the United States."

Present naval policy on lighter-than-air craft is:

"To build and maintain non-rigid airships for coastal patrol and for other naval uses.

"To build and maintain rigid airships as necessary to explore and develop their usefulness for naval purposes, and to co-operate with other agencies in developing commercial airships."

Beginning of the realization of the wartime airship program was marked here early in January when Rear Admiral Adolphus Andrews, commander of the North Atlantic Naval Coastal Frontier, placed in commission the first of a number of airship patrol squadrons.

The new patrol blimps have 400,000 cubic feet volume, compared with 123,000 of the tiny commercial advertising blimps and with 7,000,000 of the Hindenberg. They are about 250 feet long, 76 feet high, and twin-engined.

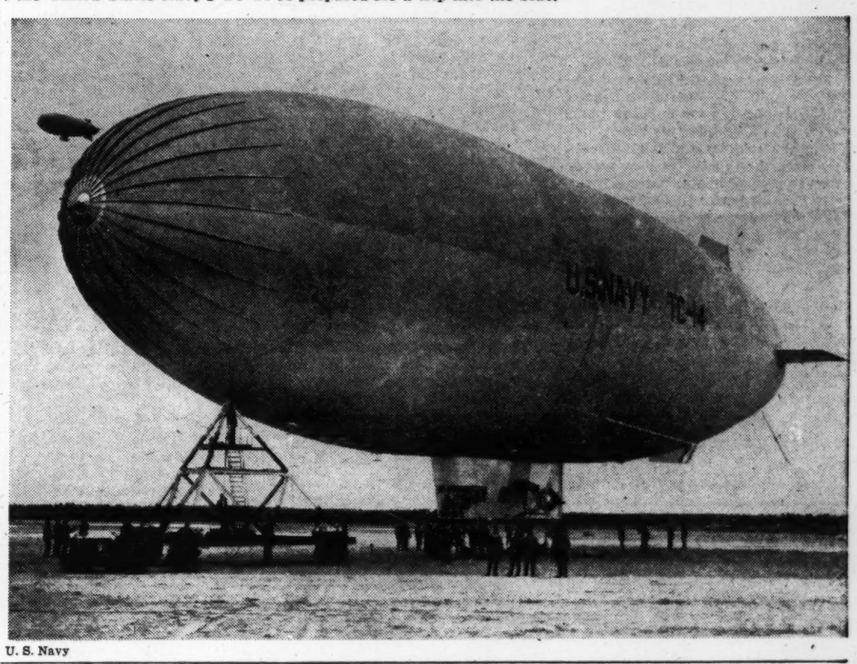
Commander George H. Mills, former commanding officer at Lakehurst, has become commander of the first airship group and has been succeeded at Lakehurst by Commander Fred C. Sachse.

Commissioning of the first patrol squadron is only a beginning. Before the war is over, these pachydermoid American ships may be plying the reaches of Panama, Hawaii, the Caribbean, the coasts of South America, and any other danger zone decreed by the supreme war council of the United Nations.

Wide World

Protecting "Eyes" Hover Over Uncle Sam's Atlantic Patrol

From the observation window of a United States Navy Blimp (above) a trim United States Destroyer is seen cutting through the waves on its patrol of the Atlantic. Below: the United States Navy's TC-14 is prepared for a trip into the blue.



U. S. Navy

By a Staff Artist

Follow—Whither?

Wide World

Into the Gondola for a Trip Aloft

At the order "Upship!" Blimp K-2 will leave the field and soar into the skies with parachute jumpers of the United States Fleet Marine Force.

Reversals of Fortune Develop in Boston Hockey Situation During Past Few Days

'Pics Have Rosy Prospects; The Bruins?—Not So Good

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

In an almost complete reversal of fortunes all within the short space of one year, the Boston Olympics are today looking ahead to the probable championship of their Eastern Amateur League, while the Boston Bruins are facing tremendous odds in their attempt to defend their National Hockey League and Stanley Cup championships.

These two teams will both be in action in Boston this week end, with the Olympics seeking their second victory in two nights at the Garden as they meet Washington Eagles tonight after having blanked Johnstown Blue Birds 10-0 last night. The Bruins, who are playing Canadiens in Montreal tonight, return to the Garden tomorrow evening for the second game of their home-and-home series with Dick Irvin's men.

Class of League

Last year the Bruins were the class of the league, and for a while this year they were bowling along at a merry pace which gave no indication of the dark days ahead. Of their first 25 games the B's lost only five. Since then, however, they have gone down to defeat twice in a row—the first time this season that they have lost two games in succession—and are now faced with a loss of manpower that will not only weaken the team in playing strength but have its effect on the morale of those Bruins left in the line-up.

As for the Olympics, last season they were holding up the Eastern League, finishing out the schedule in last position. This winter they have made the big jump to the top and are playing so well that not even Coach Hago Harrington minds when told that "it looks like the championship" for his club. Last night's victory over Johnstown—considered a title threat earlier in the season—was the Olympics' 25th win in 34 games, their fifth victory in a row, and their 12th game in succession without defeat, a truly terrific pace. By going an even dozen games without being beaten, the 'Pics established a new record for the club, extending the previous high of 11 made by the Olympics of 1939-40.

The Olympics have already won the first half of the Eastern League schedule, and it now appears that they are well on their way towards annexing the cup for the second half even though today they were in second place in this second race (for the Boardwalk Cup). New York Rovers are currently in first place in the Boardwalk standing, but the Rovers have played seven games out of which they have made 10 points, while the 'Pics have played only four games and have realized the ultimate total of eight.

In Bad Way

With the war first taking the Kraut line of Woody Dumart, Milt Schmidt, and Bobby Bauer, and then an injury depriving the Bruins of Bill Cowley, the Bruins will be in a bad way after Feb. 5, the date set for the induction into the Canadian Army of the Krauts. Manager Art Ross has already called Frank Mario up from Hershey to fill in for Cowley, but where he is going to find replacements for the Bruins' most effective line is hard to see.

For tonight Ross will probably juggle his lines, with Art Jackson taking Cowley's place between Roy Conacher and Eddie Wiseman, and Mario filling in for Jackson between Herb Cain and Dutch Hiller. Although he is not saying anything, Ross is probably regretting the sale of Red Hamill to Chicago, who has scored 15 goals and earned six assists for 21 points this season. This total would put Red in a tie for fourth with Dumart on the Bruins' scoring list and make him the leading goal scorer. Nearest Bruin to him is Schmidt with 12 goals.

Over the Blue Line

Last night's shutout was the fourth of the season for the Olympics' Vic Polich, and it was his third in succession on home ice . . . Big scorers for the O's were Jack McGill with four goals and three assists, Jake Wade with three goals and one assist, and Gerry Desrosiers with four assists . . . Every goalie in the Eastern League has seen at least 100 goals go by him in league play except Polich . . . The circuit as a whole has scored 992 goals and should go over the 1,000 mark this week end . . . Ray Chaisson has been accepted as an ensign in the Navy, but will not report until he finishes his education at Boston College this spring . . . Vic Polich finally heard from his draft board in Hibbing, Minn. . . . He has been told to stay here until the board concludes its investigation of his status . . . After they had eaten a big steak yesterday afternoon, McGill and Wade went home to catch some sleep . . . They slept so soundly that they did not awaken until Lloyd Gronsdal aroused them at 7:45 p. m. . . . They tore into the Olympics' dressing room at 8:20 and made the ice barely in time for the game . . . Coach Hago Harrington forgave them after their performances.

By-Plays

Hall of Fame

Congratulations are due Rogers Hornsby on his being named to baseball's Hall of Fame. He certainly deserves the honor, not only as one of the greatest players of all time, but for his ability to manage teams.

Hornsby was a natural ball player. As a second baseman he had few superiors, but he was more than a second basesman. He could play third equally as well, was perfectly at home on first base, and we believe he could have played shortstop well enough to make a major league team.

Four Choices

If we were to pick the best second baseman we have seen we would name Nap Lajoie, Eddie Collins, Hornsby and Charley Gehringer. All four of these players ranked high as second basemen over their entire playing careers. The first three are now in the Hall of Fame. Gehringer has not been eligible since his playing days were not over as late as last season.

While Hornsby was above the average as a fielder, it was as a batter that he really stood out. Of the four above-mentioned players Lajoie was, in our opinion, the only one who could be put in his class. To play for 23 years, 19 in the National and four in the American, and have an all-time batting record of .358 is certainly a great performance, and when you add to that a high mark of .424 for one season and three others of .400 or better, you just about top major league baseball.

Ability as Manager

As a manager Hornsby always impressed as one of the best. That he is not now a major league manager is not due to any lack of ability. It was, we believe, due to his interest in horse racing that his major league managing years ended. He was also very decided in his views on managing a club and would brook no interference from owner or player.

Hornsby has left a record that will stand against the best that any major league player has or will show over a period of 23 years.

G. M. R. H.

Sports Around The Hub

Track Tonight

Some 175 competitors are listed to appear in the Boston Y. M. C. A. gymnasium tonight for the 26th open handicap meet. Harvard, Boston College, high school, private school, and club entries have been received.

* * *

Public Latin went into a first-place tie with English in the city division hockey standing yesterday by defeating Trade, 5-1. Mechanic Arts stayed in the running, defeating Memorial, 4-0. Other results were Commerce 4, Dorchester 1, and East Boston 2, Charlestown 2.

* * *

In the Bay State League last night, Watertown took sole possession of first place by beating Waltham 3-1. The four-way tie was wiped out when Walpole held Needham, 1-1, and Quincy upset Boston College High, 3-2. The other game saw Framingham and Wellesley tie at 1 to 1.

* * *

Peggy Baker of Worcester won the state women's Class A squash championship for the second-straight year by defeating Eleanora Sears, former national and state champion, 15-7, 15-7, 15-11, at the Harvard Club yesterday.

* * *

Harold Kaese of the University Club and George Waring of the Boston Y. M. C. A. reached the semifinals of the state Class A squash yesterday, defeating Milton Street and A. S. Parker, respectively.

* * *

The Metropolitan indoor tennis doubles play opened at the Badminton and Tennis Club last night with the top-seeded team of Paul Guibord and Al Stitt winning their first-round matches, 6-3, 6-1. There were no upsets.

* * *

The Red Sox announced the signing of Larry Woodall, former Detroit catcher, to replace Moe Berg in the bull pen. The new coach was a free agent and finished his catching career in the Coast League.

Metropolitan Net Doubles Results

Paul Guibord and Al Stitt defeated G. A. Dorsey and P. R. Spenser, 6—3, 6—1.

R. S. Bowditch and William Power defeated Calvin Hill and Frank Shattuck, 6—3, 6—4.

J. B. Wilkinson and Ralph Ellis defeated William Morton and Joseph Miles, 6—4, 6—3.

Seymour Hunter and George Goodwin defeated Douglas Buchanan and Larry Howard, 6—0, 6—3.

George Owen, Jr., and Richard Bourne defeated John Corish and Hugh Hyde, 6—4, 6—2.

John Merrill and Axel Kaufman defeated A. B. Berle and William Herron, 6—3, 6—3.

Vaughn Pipes and P. B. Jameson defeated M. Whiting and G. Fox, 6—4, 6—3.

Chauncy Steele and Robert Freedman defeated Nelson Hooe and George Mandell, 3—6, 6—3, 6—0.

Charles G. Plimpton and Robert Emmons defeated John Allen and John Abbott, 6—2, 6—0.

Thomas Kissell and Orme Wilson defeated Samuel Hayes, Sr., and Lyman Hayes, 6—2, 6—2.

Richard Wallace and Hollis Blue defeated P. D. Shepard and John Morrill, 1—6, 6—2, 6—3.

Don Allmon and Edward McKnight defeated Ralph Hornblower and Lothrop Withington, 6—1, 6—0.

K. Butler and D. Perkins defeated H. Farrar and E. Campbell, 6—3, 6—2.

Sam White and William Gifford defeated J. Dyson and H. S. Halliday, 8—6, 6—3.

Don Manchester and Albert Everts defeated W. Austey and F. Hill, Jr., 6—0, 7—5.

Charles Swanson and M. Kraus defeated R. Summers and W. Rockwell, 6—1, 6—4.

Musical Golf to Victory

Wide World

Henry Busse (left) and Tony Martin

SAN FRANCISCO—Warming up as entries in the recent $5,000 San Francisco open golf championship, Tony Martin, noted singer and radio star, tries his "V for Victory" shot, while Bandleader Busse provides the accompaniment. Martin is now a Chief Specialist in the United States Navy, engaged in publicity and procurement work for the Naval Aviation Cadet Selection Board of the 12th Naval District.

Sports Here and There

Site Changed

St. Joseph, Mo. (AP)—Site of the 1942 National A. A. U. women's basketball tournament was transferred from Wichita, Kan., to St. Joseph, where it has been held for the past three years. The dates are March 23-27, inclusive.

Soldiers First

Cincinnati (AP)—Possessor of a proud record under fire in the first World War, General Manager Warren C. Giles of the Cincinnati Reds has advised his players he would rather close up shop than have "even one player of military age" shirk duty with the armed forces.

Discuss Bids

San Francisco (AP)—Ed Dudley, President of the Professional Golfers Association of America, said the organization's committee would discuss bids and sites for the national championship at a meeting in San Diego, Jan. 30.

Former Assistants

West Point, N. Y. (AP)—When Maj. Lawrence (Biff) Jones returns to the U. S. Military Academy next month to take over his new assignment as graduate manager of athletics, he'll find some of his former assistants running the football squad.

Nine members of the West Point athetic staff—including football coach Earl Blaik and two of his helpers—have been associated with Jones in other years as coaches, players or both.

Major Jones, who retired from the Army in 1937 to accept the University of Nebraska's offer to head its gridiron staff, was recalled and ordered to report Feb. 2, to succeed Col. Louis E. Hibbs, soon to be transferred to another post.

Hoppe Wins Again

Chicago (AP)—Willie Hoppe has won his third-straight world championship in three-cushion billiards, defeating Welker Cochran of San Francisco, 50 to 31, in 36 innings. Cochran finished second with a 6 and 3 record.

Joe Chamaco of Mexico City and Ralph Greenleaf of Monmouth, Ill., finished in a tie for third, deadlocked not only on games won and lost with 5 and 4 each, but also on total points scored with 411 apiece.

John Fitzpatrick of Los Angeles was fifth, Arthur Thurnblad of Chicago sixth and Earle Lookabaugh of Chicago seventh. Each had four triumphs and five losses but their positions were determined on points scored. Arthur Rubin of Brooklyn was eighth, Jake Schaefer of Cleveland ninth and Otto Reiselt of Philadelphia 10th, each with records of 3 and 6.

Simmons May Play

Philadelphia (AP)—The Record says Al Simmons has reached an agreement with Connie Mack to return to the Athletics as coach and possibly play the outfield.

Red Cross Hopes All-Star Hockey Will Take Place

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (AP)—American Red Cross officials expressed hope last night some agreement could be worked out whereby a benefit National League All-Star hockey game could be played at Boston.

Plans for the game struck a snag when the Red Cross took the position it could not act as sponsor.

A spokesman here explained this action had to be taken because of an international Red Cross agreement against raising money in other countries. An All-Star hockey game would bring Canadian players into action at Boston.

"We were most sympathetic and appreciative of the offer of the hockey game," the spokesman added, "but there are certain agreements that bind us."

He said the Red Cross considered the Boston game "postponed" rather than canceled, explaining some plan may be worked out whereby benefit games will be played both in the United States and Canada.

New Record

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., Jan. 24 (AP)—When the New York Yankee world championship baseball team returns here in February to start training, St. Petersburg will lay claim to a record for southern cities.

It will be the 18th consecutive season the Yanks have trained here, topping by one year the 17-year consecutive record of the Boston Braves for training in one spot. That place also was St. Petersburg.

Eastern Amateur Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Gls For	Gls Agst
Boston	23	5	4	54	172	91
New York	21	12	4	46	168	123
Johnstown	18	13	4	40	132	128
Washington	15	16	5	35	145	158
Baltimore	14	19	3	31	144	160
River Vale	9	21	4	22	101	136
Atlantic City	9	25	0	18	130	196

Boardwalk Cup Series

New York	4	1	2	10	37	21
Boston	4	0	0	8	26	5
Washington	2	2	2	6	26	24
River Vale	2	2	1	5	19	20
Atlantic City	2	3	0	4	16	25
Baltimore	1	4	1	3	19	28
Johnstown	1	4	0	2	12	26

Results Jan. 23

Boston 10, Johnstown 0.
New York 10, Atlantic City 4.
Baltimore 4, Washington 4. (overtime)

Chess

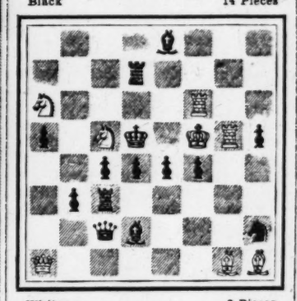
By Frederick R. Chevalier

Jan. 24, 1942
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Problem No. 2421

Dedicated to Alain White
By Geoffrey Mott-Smith

Black 14 Pieces



White 8 Pieces
4b3/3r4/Kt4R2/p1Ktk1KRp/2pppp2/1pr5/-2qb3kt/Q8BB

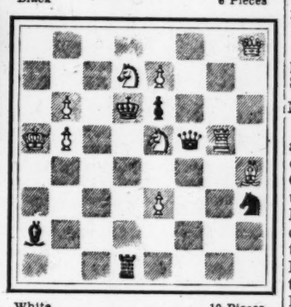
White to play and mate in two

(This is an improved version of a problem which first appeared in this column April 30, 1929. The improvement came as a result of a suggestion by Alain White, to whom the composer sent it as a New Year's Greeting. Four-way vale play with telescoped lines.)

Problem No. 2422

By O. M. Olsen

Black 6 Pieces



White 10 Pieces
7Q/3KtP3/1P1kp3/KP2KtqR1/7B/4P2kt/-b7/3r4

White to play and mate in three

(First prize, Tidskrift, 1939.)

Solutions to Problems

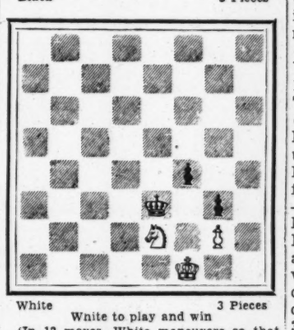
No. 2419. KtxQP
No. 2420. 1. R-KB2 K-B2 or BxB
2. KR-B8
1. — PxR or P-Kt7
2. P-Q5ch

End-Game No. 598. White wins: 1 K-Kt, K-Kt2; 2 K-B, K-B2; 3 K-Q, K-Q2; 4 K-B2, K-Q; 5 K-B3, K-B2; 6 K-Q3, K-Q2; 7 K-B4, with the opposition.

End-Game No. 599

By Reti and Mandler, 1924

Black 3 Pieces



White White to play and win 3 Pieces

(In 12 moves, White maneuvers so that he attacks the black BP in such a way that it must fall. Then the rest is easy.)

Durban Chess Club

The Durban (South Africa) Chess Club has been favoring this column with a copy of its "Committee's Report" for several years now. This year the club's president, J. C. Archer, won the annual championship tournament for the tenth time!

Instead of the usual game, from a club match or tournament, this year the Marchand-Adams St. Louis brilliancy was quoted from this column.

National Championship

Plans are being formulated for the biennial championship tournament due this year. Originally, officials of the United States Chess Federation felt that the event should be postponed on account of conditions, but several players wished to hold the event anyhow, so that in all probability definite arrangements will soon be announced.

Marshall Championship

The annual championship tournament of the Marshall Chess Club finds two veterans in the competition. These are the ancient rivals, Frank Marshall, retired United States champion, and Edward Lasker, who challenged Marshall for his title nearly 20 years ago. On that occasion he was unsuccessful, but in the game below he fared better.

Nimzowitsch Defense

Lasker White	Marshall Black	Lasker White	Marshall Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	17 QxP	QR-Q
2 P-B4	P-K3	18 Q-QKt5	R-K2
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt5	19 QR-QB	R-QB2
4 P-KKt3	Castles	20 R-B4	P-KKt3
5 B-Kt2	P-Q4	21 B-Q5	Q-Q3
6 PxP	PxP	22 R-Q	QxRP
7 B-Kt5	P-B4	23 RxKt	RxB
8 P-QR3	BxKtch	24 R(Q)xR	Q-R6ch
9 PxB	PxP	25 K-Kt2	RxR
10 PxP	Kt-B3	26 R-Q8ch	K-Kt2
11 BxKt	QxB	27 Q-Kt4	Q-B6
12 P-K3	R-K	28 Q-B8ch	K-B3
13 Kt-K2	B-KKt5	29 R-Q6ch	K-Kt4
14 Castles	BxKt	30 P-R4ch	K-R4
15 QxB	KtxP	31 R-Q5ch	Resigns
16 Q-Q	Kt-B3		

Bogoljubow-Euwe Match

Perhaps the most important chess event held in Europe since the outbreak of war was a match at Carlsbad between former World Champion Euwe and E. Bogoljubow, who twice challenged Alekhine for the championship without success. Euwe won by a good margin.

This game was the most exciting of the match.

Ruy Lopez

Bogoljubow White	Euwe Black	Bogoljubow White	Euwe Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	19 PxKt	PxP
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	20 B-K3	P-B3
3 B-Kt5	P-QR3	21 R-QB	B-Kt5
4 B-R4	Kt-B3	22 R-B2	Q-R7ch
5 Castles	KtxP	23 K-B	RxPch
6 P-Q4	P-QKt4	24 QxR	Q-R8ch
7 B-Kt3	P-Q4	25 K-K2	QxPch
8 PxP	B-K3	26 K-Q3	QxQ
9 P-B3	B-QB4	27 RxP	R-QB
10 QKt-Q2	Castles	28 RxRch	BxR
11 B-B2	P-B4	29 K-B3	P-QR4
12 Kt-Kt3	B-Kt3	30 B-Q	Q-K5
13 KKt-Q4	KtxKt	31 B-B2	Q-Kt7
14 KtxKt	Q-K2	32 B-Q3	P-Kt5ch
15 B-Kt3	BxKt	33 K-Kt3	P-R5ch
16 PxB	P-B5	34 KxRP	QxP
17 P-B3	Kt-Kt6	35 R-QKt Resigns	Q-R6ch
18 R-K	Q-R5		

Yacht Race

HAVANA, Jan. 24 (AP)—Despite the war and the possible presence of enemy submarines, 10 slim sailing boats open competition today in the 16th annual International Star Class Regatta.

The race, which will be sailed over a 100-mile course, is the first of a series of three for the Bacardi Cup. Three of the boats are from the United States and one is British.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Gls For	Gls Agst
Boston	17	7	3	37	86	58
New York	18	9	1	37	104	83
Toronto	16	9	1	33	80	57
Chicago	14	11	3	31	85	79
Detroit	10	17	2	22	81	91
Brooklyn	10	21	1	21	83	117
Montreal	8	19	1	17	66	100

Interesting Past Season For Nation's Cricket Men

Pacific Coast Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—Cricket in the United States was 190 years old last season and although some of the clubs were depleted by the enlistment of players the various competitive schedules (as far as we know) were all played out. The necessity of carrying on was well expressed by President K. A. Auty (Illinois C. A.) in his highly informative and interesting "Illinois Cricket Annual"—"Cricket's inherent features of recreation and contribution to physical well-being" he wrote, "are even more necessary now as a counterpoise to the increased strain of the time."

Although it was not possible to secure all the competitive results we are able through the kind cooperation of K. A. Auty, E. Augustus Allen (Massachusetts S. C. L.), Harry Hughes, Ray Mulgrew, and Maurice Hudson to publish some interesting information about a few of the competitions.

The highest individual score was 107 made by A. W. Broadhurst (General Electric of Philadelphia) closely followed by F. A. Hodgkinson (Chicago) 103 not out; R. A. Wiles (Brooklyn) 101 not out; and native-born Jerry Wolohan (San Francisco Barbarians) 100. The only bowler to take a hundred or more wickets was Stanley Jones (Venice, California) who captured 111 at an average cost of 4.52 runs per wicket—a modern record for Southern California.

Massachusetts State Cricket League

West Indies captured top honors and gained possession for one year of the Heys and Burns trophies. Once again Windsor was runner-up and secured the Marks and Burns trophies thus bringing this club's record for the last five years to three firsts and two seconds. For its 1937-38-39 victories it obtained permanent possession of the Hugh Alexander Ford Cup. G. Thompson (Windsor) led in batting for the League with the remarkable average of 100.50 runs per innings—in all probability the greatest average in the nation for 1941. Opposing bowlers were only able to dispose of him twice in 10 games and in his total of 201 runs was a score of 55 not out. Other high scoring batsmen were —L. Benn (West Indies) 10 games, not out twice, highest score 86, total runs 282, average 28.20 per innings; E. Chandler (W. I.) 9-3-38 n. o.—153—25.50; S. Dimmock (Newton) 11-0-73—248—22.54; S. Wilson (Arlington Mills) 9-0-40-186—20.66; F. Layne (W. I.) 10-1-76 n. o.-183—20.23; C. Norman (Malden) 11 - 1 - 82 - 174 — 17.30. League record for highest individual score is 109 not out by J. A. Parks in 1933. Highest team score for 1941 was 179 by West Indies —the record of 189 was made by Brockton in 1940. W. Fraser (W. I.) led in bowling with 51 wickets at a cost of 5.21 runs per wicket with G. Bray (Arlington Mills) a close second with 59 at an average cost of 5.67. Other bowlers to take 35 wickets or more were—J. A. Parks (Windsor) 39—average 7.90; and A. Carabine (Newton) 37—average 8.08.

This was M. S. C. L.'s 38th season. C. E. Foote has been president for the past three years and E. A. Allen and William R. Welch secretary and treasurer respectively since 1935. Final Results—West Indies won 10, lost 1, drawn 1, 51 points; Windsor 9-1-2-47; Arlington Mills 6-3-3-333; Athletics 4-5-3-23; Malden 3-0-1-1-16; Wanderers 2-7-3-13; Newton 1-10-1-6.

Illinois Cricket Association

The Winnetka club not only captured all the team honors in the Illinois C. A. competition by repeating its 1940 triumph of carrying off the Charles V. Barrett and the K. A. Auty "Century of Progress" trophies, but also went through the 1941 season without experiencing a defeat. This club has now won the Barrett trophy three out of the last four seasons, the Auty trophy four out of the last five and it registered the highest team score (176) for a single innings in 1941. F. A. Hodgkinson (Chicago) won the total-average batting prize. He had 20 innings, was twice not out, highest score 103 not out, total runs 350, average 19.44. Teammate C. W. Knights was next with 17-1-63-301—18.81; H. L. Sims (Washington Park) 13-0-95-206 — 15.84; J. Greenless (Winnetka) 17-1-43-249—15.56; N. J. Knights (C.) 14-1-44-189—14.53. H. Williams (Winnetka) secured the Association bowling prize by capturing 99 wickets for the small cost of 3.34 runs per wicket (in one match taking 8 for 5); M. E. Davidson (Chicago) was second with 90 wickets at a cost of 3.73 runs per wicket, including the hat trick and 7 for 6. In addition to his batting skill H. L. Sims proved himself a very valuable all-arounder by capturing 63 wickets at a cost of 5.47 per wicket on one occasion taking four wickets in succession.

Barrett and Auty Competitions—Winnetka won 15, lost 0, runs scored 1642, against 785; Chicago 8-5-1391-1146; Oak Park 8-6-57-1169; South Park 6-7-873-1138; Milwaukee 5-3-542-527; Hyde Park 5-7-755-860; Washington Park 4-6-883-929; Lake Forest 4-8-674-768; Lake Shore 2-13-863-1458.

Northern California C. A.

The San Francisco Barbarians scored their first victory in the association competition since 1931 and their competitive record for 1941 reads—won 17 lost 2, runs scored 1927 against 1236. Their best performance was in scoring 172 runs for 5 wickets after the Golden Gate club had scored 149 runs. Reliable A1 Trenholm was again their most effective bowler taking 75 wickets at an average cost of 4.44 per wicket while native-born Jerry Wolohan was their star batsman. Not only did he lead his club and the association in batting with an average of 42.6 for 7 completed innings but he was the only one in the competition to score a century. Individual record for a single innings is held by his brother Maurice who compiled a brilliant 130 not out for the Sons of St. George in 1939.

The Olympic Club in finishing second came close to winning the Price Cup for the third successive time in its three-year history. The season's record was 4 wins in 19 competition matches, runs scored 1852 against 1192 and its highest score for a single innings was 197 for 7 wickets. Native-born George Bones was their leading batsman with an aggregate of 428, a high score of 60 not out and an average of 26.75 per innings. In Harry E. Hughes and S. R. Farley the Olympians had the best pair of bowlers in the association, the former taking 57 wickets at a cost of 5.20 runs and the latter 68 for 6.47 per wicket.

The Golden Gate club of Oakland made a great attempt to win the coveted double—the Association trophy and the Price Cup—by finishing second in the former and winning the latter competition after an exciting match with the Olympic Club eleven.

Highest individual scores for the season were—J. Kealy 74 (average 21.5); George Nie 52; L. Williams 44. Best bowler—G. Nie, 67 wickets at an average cost of 7.02. Charles Nie (formerly of the ground staff at Leyton, Essex) is doing a great job as captain of this team and setting a good example for all the other clubs in the association by his missionary work of interesting the native-born boys to take up cricket.

H. Archie Richardson

Bisons Playing .500 Hockey

Idleness is supposed to be the bane of any hockey club's existence, but the Buffalo Bisons of the American League's western division have managed to compile a percentage of .500 although it is taking them quite a while to get through the first half of their schedule. In 26 games the Bisons have won 12, lost 12, and tied 2.

There are three apparent reasons for the Buffalo club's success. One is that there is plenty of talent among the hold-over Bisons who staged a fine finish last season in a noble but vain bid for a play-off position. Another reason is that the Bisons have had many home games among the 26 in which they have engaged. The third reason is that "Tiny" Thompson, Buffalo coach, has faith in the players working under him.

The Buffalo club has made only one change in playing material since the start of the 1941-42 campaign. It has taken on Regis "Pep" Kelly, smart right winger, whom it obtained from the Brooklyn Americans of the National League after Springfield had sanctioned Kelly's transfer. The Kelly item really was part of a deal by which the Springfield Indians received the contract of Art Simmons, hard-working defenseman, who hails from the western end of New York State.

Thompson has been loath to shake up his line-up since he became a coach. Goalie Claude Bourque, Billy "Salty" Allum, and Murdo McKay are the only players he added to the squad which made such a good drive the second half of last season. They used to play for the Philadelphia Ramblers. Then came the addition of Kelly.

One of the axioms of sports is that any team which compiles a .500 mark should make the playoffs. The Buffalo Bisons have attained that mark in their first 26 games, yet are fourth among the western clubs. But there are several angles that have to be considered. The Bisons have mingled often with Cleveland's Barons, defending champs of the A. H. L. The western division is quite powerful. And Indianapolis, which holds third place, has engaged in several more games than the Bisons.

B. U. Replaces Badgers

SYRACUSE, N. Y. (AP)—Syracuse University has announced an eight-game football schedule for 1942 with Boston University replacing Wisconsin in the only change from last year's opponents. The Orange grid team will engage Boston at Syracuse Oct. 3 in a night game. The schedule:

Sept. 25—Clarkson (night); Oct. 3—Boston U. (night); 10—New York U.; 17—Holy Cross at Worcester, Mass.; 24—Cornell; Nov. 7—Penn State at State College, Pa.; 14—Colgate; 21—Rutgers at New Brunswick, N. J.

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Results Jan. 23

Eastern Amateur League

Boston 10, Johnstown 0.
New York 10, Atlantic City 4.
Washington 4, Baltimore 4 (tie).

Joe Di Maggio, baseball and Ben Hogan, golf, had streaks of 56—hitting safely and winning in golf.

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That Year in Seventh Grade Was the Turning Point for the Four Boys Who Had Been School 'Problems'

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It has been a good many years since I have heard of her or seen her. I don't know if she is still teaching school. But in my memory she still stands out as the best liked teacher I ever had and one of the most understanding in handling boys who had proved annoying and irritating to all other teachers in the school.

Four of us boys had gone through the grades in that Ohio school as close pals. We were high spirited and mischievous and usually when some episode occurred which upset the harmony and decorum of the classroom, we were the chief suspects. (Usually rightly.)

What Would She Be Like?

It was in the seventh grade that we first met Miss Martin. She was a small, black-haired woman, who was very sprightly and who probably didn't weigh one hundred pounds. We had discussed her in advance and had wondered just how we would get along with her. There was nothing in her appearance or manner to inspire awe in active 13-year-old boys.

Up to that time all our teachers had handled us with more or less stern discipline. Our various infractions simply drew the usual penalties of "time after school" or other loss of classroom privileges. We had come to believe that teachers existed mostly for the purpose of making life hard for young boys.

So when we were installed in the seventh grade we looked forward to another year of similar conditions with only a change of scenery. But we were soon due for a shock.

The first few days were uneventful, everything being quiet and peaceful during the "get-acquainted" period. It was then that the unexpected happened.

Miss Martin asked the four of us if we would remain a few minutes after school that evening. She explained that it wasn't any punishment, but that she just wanted to ask a favor of us. She added that we didn't have to stay if we didn't want to. That left us somewhat dazed. No teacher had ever made any requests of us before. We stayed.

The "favor" she wanted of us was the moving around of some desks and furniture and the cleaning of the blackboards. When that was done she thanked us, complimenting us on our physical strength. She told us that she had always wanted to be a boy and wished she could have been as strong and capable as we were.

Of course that "went over big" with us. Those helping sessions after school became regular affairs for us. We didn't have to be asked. We looked forward to them and somehow we forgot all about pulling any mischievous pranks during school hours. We even constituted ourselves a committee to see that no one else caused Miss Martin any trouble in the classroom.

Other rounds she won during that year were the holding of frequent class picnics on Saturdays, when the four of us did most of the heavy labor and liked it; also visits to her home on Saturdays, when we would insist on helping with some of the work in her yard. She scored virtual knockouts over us when she would ask our advice on various matters. We never gave a thought as to whether she accepted the advice.

She had a brother who was a West Point graduate and at that time a captain in the United States Army. We pored over pictures of him in his uniforms and decided that was the career for us. None of us ever took it up, but it was very attractive and effective at the time.

Signal Practice And Fire Drills

Through her brother she knew something about army flag signaling and she got us interested in that. Much of the time on our class picnics was spent in signal practice with flags she made for us.

That year the Collinwood school fire took place in Cleveland. As the result, every school in the state staged frequent and intensive fire drills. The four of us were assigned the jobs of getting out of the room quickly when the fire gong rang, to dash downstairs and open up the doors of the building.

That year in the seventh grade still sticks in my memory as the swiftest and most pleasant of my school life. We didn't realize it until it was all over, that we just hadn't had time to be mischievous or unruly all year. For the first time in our school lives we had gone through a full year with no penalties or black marks against us. We had just been too busy to get them.

J. M. G.

Third issue of the Medal-of-the-Month Club. The bas-relief of Amelia Earhart is from Brenda Putnam's sculpture of the aviator.

Hero Medals-of-the-Month

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

For years Miss Felicity Buranelli has been thinking in terms of art to catch the attention of children and young people, familiarizing them with the stories of men and women pioneers, the constructive great, who have expressed their faith in Democracy as a way of life by conquering enormous problems of existence. Now, out of her thinking on the matter, Miss Buranelli has evolved what she calls the Medal-of-the-Month Club. The project takes advantage of the extent to which everyone, in some measure, loves heroism and also enjoys making collections.

Each month, in much the same fashion as the various book clubs issue books to their members, the Medal-of-the-Month Club issues a commemorative medal. As Miss Buranelli belongs to a family long and closely identified with aviation, perhaps it was inevitable that the first group of medals should portray pioneers in the field of aeronautics. She speaks of the work this way:

"At the outset we determined on an uncompromising artistic standard for the medals. Under the guidance of its president, Paul Manship, the National Sculpture Society joined in what I was anxious to do. A committee of the Society was formed to pass on all original plaques for the medals before the medals were struck. We chose the field of aviation for the first series, and the first medal depicted the Wright brothers. In keeping with the plan to present original plaques to public buildings and museums, the original of this was presented to Mayor La Guardia for the City of New York. The second in the aviation series commemorates the pioneer skill and importance of Captain Edwin Musick; the original of this went to the Smithsonian Institute.

"Brenda Putnam's sculpture of Amelia Earhart adorns the third medal. The fourth medal commemorates the life of Captain Frank Hawks.

"We look on the Medal-of-the-Month Club idea as filling a varied service. Tolerance, understanding, and the joy of working for the best kind of citizenship possible are obvious examples set by the subjects of the medals. It is my dream to see clubs among children and in schools literally all over the country. Such groups as the Gramercy Boys Club in New York and many of the leading settlement houses have taken to the idea."

Introducing Our Ponies

Children of today are familiar enough with automobiles, motorboats, and airplanes, but often have never touched or ridden a horse or a pony. Those of us who can look back to the ponies of our childhood know what a wonderful experience it is to have ponies and horses as companions and friends. The modern private school is usually in a position to provide any such missing character-builder and does so. This little group of children under a lovely wind-swept California sky are pupils of the Children's Country School of Los Gatos, a school and camp for boys and girls through sixth grade.

Letters to a Son-and-Brother Who Is Away at Boarding School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The Family Forum
The Family at Home Has a System

Minnesota

This year for the first time we have had a child away at school. Our desire has been to keep him as fully informed as possible on the daily happenings of the home, in order that he might realize he is still a vital part of that home. To do this and yet not have it too great a tax on our time, we have developed several methods which may be helpful to someone else.

It happens that the three of us at home can use the typewriter and this is, of course, an advantage. We often keep part of a letter to our son in the machine and add a paragraph now and then as we think of items of interest. When either parent has written a fairly long letter, it is given to the other one to be read and a couple of paragraphs are sometimes added by this one. The small sister tucks in a page now and then about her doings or news of brother's friends whom she has seen. By this family co-operation no one member is called upon to give too much time to the writing and yet son is kept well informed on most matters of interest to him. In between letters, notes are made on a pad which is conveniently near and this is consulted when it is time to write again.

We also clip from the local papers anything which concerns friends, his High School, or athletics at the nearby university. A particularly good cartoon or something especially appealing from magazines or papers is kept.

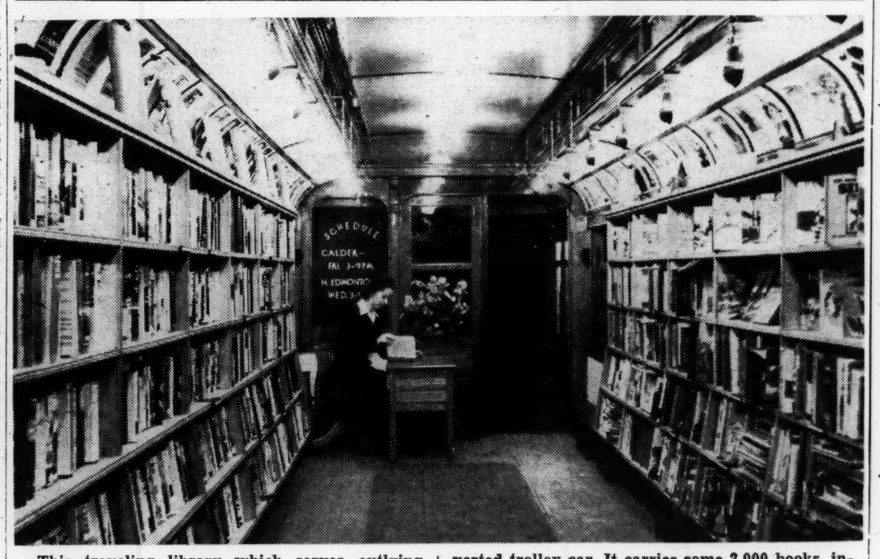
At one time during recent months an event took place among relatives in the city. For several days a sheet of paper was kept in the typewriter and mother jotted down in the form of news flashes any developments. This took only a few minutes at a time, but when it was finished and sent off it gave a comprehensive story of the occasion and was immensely appreciated.

In spite of the fact that our son has been very considerate about his correspondence with us, we often found that he forgot to answer our questions or omitted details which were unimportant to him but interesting to us. To correct this situation we resorted to a system of questionnaires. About once in ten days or two weeks we type out a set of questions, leaving spaces for answers. This is mailed to our son, who puts in the answers and sends it back.

Sometimes the questionnaire is quite serious, but at other times a number of foolish or amusing questions slip in. We all enjoy the system and it helps to keep unbroken the feeling of family unity.

(Mrs.) G. G. M.

A Saturday Column



This traveling library which serves outlying districts of Edmonton, Alberta, is housed in a converted trolley car. It carries some 2,000 books, including a supply for the kiddies.

A Surprised Old Tramcar Finds Itself a Traveling Library

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Edmonton, Alberta

A traveling tram library, believed here to be the only one of its kind, has made a gracious "bow" —if a converted streetcar could be said to unbend to that extent— to the City of Edmonton. In order to make library service more available to some of the outlying sections of the city which are reached by streetcar, Hugh C. Gourlay, Chief Librarian, and A. Blair Patterson, chairman of the Public Library Board, have cooperated with the street railway department in converting a 32-year-old streetcar into a spic and span, electrically-powered library on rails.

This streetcar first went into service on Edmonton's municipally-owned street railway in 1909, and was "put out to pasture," or wherever honorably retired streetcars ultimately go, in 1938 after running 897,130 miles. Now this surprised old trolley car has had its seats removed, a new roof and ceiling added, with an excellent lighting system from 40 electric lamps, and natural wood shelves, five rows high, installed to hold some 2,000 books.

Cost Kept Down

Mr. Gourlay stated the transformation of the superannuated trolley car, including a thorough mechanical overhaul and an attractive outside coat of cream and blue paint, cost very little more than the price of a second-hand automobile, as the mechanics of the street railway department cooperated in making the necessary alterations.

The streetcar is visiting the outlying districts, such as Calder and North Edmonton, once a week, where it is parked on new spur tracks out of the way of ordinary street-railway traffic from 3 p. m. until 9 p. m. This brings the library service within reach of many families who would not be able to come into town regularly to the two public libraries.

And how this rejuvenated old trolley must pinch itself with surprise and say: "Surely this is none of I!" For inside, the walls are completely filled with shelves containing a well-chosen selection of novels, travel, biography, and non-fiction. Nor are the juvenile readers forgotten. A clever arrangement of "knee-high" sloping shelves have been filled with the gay and absorbing illustrated books guaranteed to be of interest to the children of grades 1, 2 and 3.

Frieze of Colored Book Jackets

The sections along the top of the side walls, which formerly had held the display "ads," now are filled with the colorful jackets of the current fiction and travel books and a very attractive note they give to the shining interior. There is a wide space between the shelves where the people may stand to make their choice from the books, and at the end of the car several comfortable chairs are placed where visitors may rest. Here also is a shelf-section filled with copies of the current Reader's Digest in Braille. The library tram is handled by a motorman and a staff of 2 librarians.

The 150 Quality Words Of the Basic List

Basic English

Thirty-fourth of 50 Tuesday and Saturday Lessons

By Ellen Walpole

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It is natural that a discussion of the emotive, or emotional, uses of language should bring us to the Basic English list of qualities. The list of operations, or the structure words of the language, called for a discussion of the sense behavior common to all words, called metaphor. The list of general names, because they had to provide us with the bricks for our house of language, called for a concise theory of definition. The qualities might be called the decorations, or individual characteristics, of the house—the color of the bricks, the styles of the windows, and the furnishings which make our house of language a home.

There are 150 of these quality words in the Basic English vocabulary, and they are presented in two lists. One hundred are listed as "general" and 50 as "opposites," the idea being to make it easier to recall some of the words in the list. It is easier to remember whether *early* is in Basic English if you vaguely remember having seen *late* in the list of opposites!

The list of quality words presents excellent examples of how words may expand their meanings from primary physical senses which are referential in intent, to poetic connotations which are far from referential. Words like *hard, bitter, cold, red,* and *loud,* begin off as simple names for the effects of things upon our senses. They are the "adjectives" of grammar, and in the primary senses referential indeed.

However, when we talk of *loud* clothing, *bitter* news, *red* political views, *hard* questions, and *cold* comfort, we are depending for or sense upon someone's feelings or opinions, and our use of the words becomes emotive.

Here are the 150 Basic English quality words. Read them carefully and then use them to fill in the spaces in the passage below. The passage is in Basic English. It is taken from a translation of French fairy stories by Charles Perrault. Basic English Quality Words:

100 General

able	angry
acid	automatic
beautiful	bright
black	broken
boiling	brown
cheap	common
chemical	complex
chief	conscious
clean	cut
clear	
deep	dependent
early	electric
elastic	equal
fat	flat
fertile	free
first	frequent
fixed	full
general	great
good	grey
hanging	healthy
happy	high
hard	hollow
important	
kind	
like	long
living	
male	medical
married	military
material	
natural	new
necessary	normal
open	
parallel	possible
past	present
physical	private
political	probable
poor	
quick	quiet
ready	responsible
red	right
regular	round
same	sticky
second	stiff
separate	straight
serious	strong
sharp	sudden
smooth	sweet
tall	tired
thick	true
tight	
violent	
waiting	wide
warm	wise
wet	
yellow	young

50 Opposites

awake	
bad	bitter
bent	blue
certain	complete
cold	cruel
dark	different
dead	dirty
dear	dry
delicate	
false	foolish
feeble	future
female	
green	
ill	
last	loose
late	loud
left	low
mixed	
narrow	
old	opposite
public	
rough	
sad	slow
safe	small
secret	soft
short	solid
shut	special
simple	strange
thin	
white	wrong

Here is the exercise:

"Ah!" said Mr. Ogre. "So this is your trick!" I would put you into the pot straight away, but you are not —— enough to make —— meat. These boys have come at the —— time; three of my best friends are coming to see me tomorrow, and now I will have some —— —— meat for them."

He got the boys out, pulling one after another from under the bed. The —— —— went down on their knees. But Mr. was the ——est man on earth. His —— heart was not touched; and he said that with a —— dressing they would be very ——ing to the taste.

Please address your correspondence to the Education Editor.

Country Schoolhouse

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In such a schoolhouse, in their early days,
Great men and women learned to deal with life,
Wandering here along calm, country ways,
Remote from cities and commercial strife;
As here, today, a privileged small band
Of boys and girls may, close to Nature's heart—
Truly the children of a Promised Land—
Learn not mere lessons but to be a part
Of every season that with gladness sings
The eternal wisdom of the Living God,
From Springtime with its delicate blossomings
Through Winter when cold snow keeps warm the sod.
O, boys and girls, learn well this simple lore!
The world waits leaders at your schoolhouse door!

VIOLET ALLEYN STOREY.

Recreation And 'Workreation'

The school and the home cannot insure a strong morale without the help of the community. They need the co-operation of all social and recreation agencies, such as Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts, Girl Reserves, 4-H Clubs, and park and public playgrounds. With recreation let us also include "workreation." Let us give boys and girls a part in the actual labor of beautifying and developing community resources, which they are to share. Thus they have an important role to play in their town, village, or city. When a child has had these opportunities he has gained many of the qualities essential to a strong national morale.

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Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	300,000
Previous day's sales	431,230
1942 volume to date	10,165,640
1941 volume to date	9,996,730

Stock Trend Is Upward In Quiet Market

NEW YORK, Jan. 24 (AP)—Further advancing tendencies in the rails today aided the stock market to maintain its equilibrium.

While gains generally were in fractions, a few recently weak "blue chips" managed to recover 2 points or so on limited dealings. Activity picked up at intervals but, on the whole, was relatively sluggish. Scattered losses were in evidence near the final hour.

Santa Fe posted a new 1941-42 high and plus signs were attached to N. Y. Central, Pennsylvania, Southern Pacific, Great Northern, Atlantic Coast Line, Nickel Plate, Standard Oil (N. J.), Texas Co., U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Yellow Truck, U. S. Rubber, Allied Chemical, Anaconda, Kennecott, American Telephone, Fajardo Sugar and J. C. Penney.

Backward were General Motors, Chrysler, U. S. Gypsum, Union Carbide, Woolworth and Sperry.

Speculative and investment forces, brokers said, apparently were inspired more by hopeful business developments than war bulletins.

Rail Loans Up Again

Rail loans rounded out a week of buoyant advance with fresh gains ranging from fractions to a point or more. Other bond market departments were quiet with prices generally steady.

Reflecting confidence that the recently authorized raise in passenger rates would be complemented soon by I. C. C. sanction of an increase in freight rates, rail issues were in good demand throughout the abbreviated session.

Leading the upturn were Lehigh Valley 4s, St. Paul 5s, Wabash First 5s of '39, New Haven Convertible 3½s and Convertible 6s, New York Central 5s and Nickel Plate 4½s. Quotations were slightly lower for American Telephone 3¼s of '66, Western Maryland 4s and Pere Marquette 5s.

Latin American bonds moved in diverse trends after a week of steady advance. Peru 7s gained about 1½ while Brazil 6½s dipped a fraction. U. S. governments were quiet with prices virtually unchanged.

OPM Field Offices Will Continue to Be Used Say Officials

WASHINGTON (AP) — Field offices of the old OPM contract distribution division, now merged under the production division of the War Production Board, will continue to function, WPB officials said.

Floyd B. Odlum, formerly head of the contract distribution setup and now special economic advisor to Donald M. Nelson, WPB chairman, telegraphed each of the 107 field offices that "your Washington relationships should continue just as usual."

Mr. Odlum recalled that he had recommended the merger some time ago and asserted he believed it would increase the effectiveness of the field operations. Contract distribution work under WPB will be supervised by Walter Wheeler, Jr., formerly Mr. Odlum's deputy.

Soft Drink Makers Ration Deliveries

NEW YORK, Jan. 24 (AP)—Two straws in every soft drink may shortly become a handicap instead of a romantic interlude.

Six of the nation's leading soft drink companies admitted yesterday that the present governmental order limiting sugar consumption of the carbonated beverage industry had curtailed production of their output.

"We're rationing our deliveries," an executive of one company said, "and unless the Government eases up we're in for a rocky year."

The Coca-Cola Bottling Company started rationing case deliveries to retailers several weeks ago and announced that sales would be reduced about 35 per cent.

The Pepsi-Cola Company declined to comment on its plans, but the Seven Up Company, Orange Crush, Mission Dry and other soft drink concerns agreed that they had had to revise their production schedules.

N. Y. C. Housing Bonds Are Offered

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—An issue of $17,350,000 New York City Housing Authority refunding bonds is being offered by a group of 30 banking firms headed by Lehman Brothers, Phelps, Fenn & Co., R. W. Pressprich & Co., and Goldman, Sachs & Co. The bonds, designated as "refunding bonds, first and second issues, Series A," are priced to yield from 0.60 to 2.25 per cent for maturities from March 15, 1943, through March 15, 1972.

The securities are interest exempt, in the opinion of counsel, from Federal income tax by the provisions of the United States Housing Act of 1937, and from New York State income tax by the provisions of the Public Housing Law of New York. They are redeemable, at the option of the Authority, at 104 on or before March 15, 1947, and at decreasing prices thereafter but prior to maturity at not less than 101½, plus, in each case, accrued interest.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
55¾	46	Abbott (1.60a)	2	48½	48½	48½	
		Abbott 4% pf (4)	1	106¼	106¼	106¼	— ¼
51¾	43⅝	Acme Steel (4a)	1	47¼	47¼	47¼	Jan 22
8¼	5⅛	Adams Ex (.60g)	18	7	6⅝	7	Jan 23
24¼	17¾	Adam-Millis(1a)	1	19	19	19	Jan 21
15⅞	9½	Addressog (1)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	Jan 21
5	3⅜	Air Reduct (1a)	4	35¾	35½	35½	
⅜	⅛	Air-Way El Ap	5	¼	¼	¼	Jan 23
5	1½	Alaska Juneau	4	2⅜	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
⅜	⅛	Alleghany Corp	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	
9½	3¼	Alleg pf xw	4	5½	5⅜	5½	+ ⅛
10⅜	3⅜	Alleg pf $30 ww	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	
21½	11¼	Alleghany pr pf	2	15⅜	15	15	Jan 22
23⅜	17¼	Alleg Lud (2¼g)	1	21	21	21	+ ¼
11¼	4⅜	Allen Indust (1)	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	Jan 23
167½	135¼	Al Ch&Dye (6a)	2	137½	137	137½	+2½
13	10¼	Allied Kid (1a)	1	12	12	12	Jan 19
14¾	11½	Allied M (1¼g)	2	14¼	14	14¼	+ ⅛
9	5	Allied Stores	5	5⅞	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
87	71⅜	Allied Str pf (5)	1	79	79	79	— ½
37	24⅜	Allis-Ch M 1½g	21	28¼	28¼	28¼	
21⅜	14½	Alpha Cem (2g)	7	17⅜	17½	17½	Jan 21
1⅜	⅛	Amal Leather	5	1	1	1	
20	10	Amal Lea pf 1½k	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	Dec31
63½	44	Amerada Pet (2)	2	54½	54½	54½	+ ⅜
227⅜	147⅜	Am Ag Ch 1.20a	1	213¾	213⅜	213¾	Jan 23
58½	40	Am Airlines 1½g	8	44⅞	43½	44⅞	Jan 23
9¾	5½	Am Bank N .10e	2	7	6¾	6¾	Jan 23
8¼	3½	Am Bosch	1	5	5	5	
39	26½	Am Brakes 2.20g	2	32	32	32	— ¼
3	1	Am Cable & R	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
95¼	55¼	Am Can (4)	4	63½	63	63	
885	157½	Am Can pf (7)	1	161¾	161¾	161¾	Jan 12
34⅝	23	Am Car&Fy(1g)	3	31¾	31¾	31¾	+ ¾
79¼	56	Am C & F pf(7)	3	72	72	72	— ⅛
23⅛	16½	Am Ch & C (½e)	2	19	19	19	+ ⅜
115	107	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	108	108	108	Jan 14
121	80½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	83½	83½	83½	Jan 23
83¾	48¾	AmCol'type(.60)	1	51¼	51¼	51¼	Jan 21
9⅞	4⅝	Am Comm Al	10	9¼	9	9	Jan 21
19½	9½	Am Crys S (½e)	1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
1⅞	½	Am Encaus Til	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
6½	3¾	Am Europ (.40g)	1	6	6	6	Jan 21
1¼	¼	Am & For Pow	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
24⅜	11⅞	A F P $6 pf 1½g	1	23	23	23	— ½
28⅜	14¾	A F P $7 pf 1¾g	1	26½	26½	26½	
3⅞	1⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	2	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
38¼	29	Am Haw SS (5g)	2	29	28⅝	29	— ¼
4¼	2	Am Hide & Lea	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
33½	27	Am H & L pf (3)	1	33½	33½	33½	Jan 21
51¼	42⅛	Am Home(2.40a)	1	38	38	38	—1½
2⅛	1	Am Ice	3	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	Jan 20
30⅛	20	Am Ice pf (½e)	1	26¼	26¼	26¼	+ ¼
4¼	2½	Am Internat'l	3	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Jan 23
13¼	6½	Am Inv Ill (.80)	4	7	6½	7	Jan 21
50	38	Am In Ill pf (2½)	2	40	40	40	Jan 16
17⅛	7¼	Am Locomotive	3	9¼	9¼	9¼	
95¼	77¼	Am Loco pf (7k)	1	88¼	88¼	88¼	+ ¼
13¾	8½	Am M & F (.80)	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
6⅛	2¼	Am M &Metal	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
23	15½	Am Metal (1½g)	3	23	23	23	+ ¼
3¼	⅜	Am Power & Lt	4	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
46¾	20¾	AP&L $6pf 1¼k	6	24¼	24	24	Jan 21
39	17½	AP&L $5pf .94k	1	20	20	20	
7¼	3¾	Am Rad & S (.60)	13	4⅝	4½	4½	
15⅞	9	Am Roll M (1.40)	6	11½	11¼	11¼	
7	4⅜	Am Saf R (½g)	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	Jan 23
10⅜	6	Am Seating (1g)	1	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	Jan 21
45⅜	33⅜	Am Smelt (½e)	5	42½	42⅜	42½	
155	133¾	Am Sm&R pf(7)	2	146¼	146	146	Jan 22
54	29⅜	Am Snuff (1e)	1	33½	33½	33½	Jan 20
28½	15⅜	Am Steel F (2g)	6	20¼	20	20	— ¼
11½	8½	Am Stores (1)	2	11½	11½	11½	+ ⅛
13½	6⅜	Am Stove (1.20)	1	8	8	8	Jan 19
22½	13	Am Sugar (2e)	1	20	20	20	
98	81	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	85½	85½	85½	Jan 23
19⅜	11¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	
168¾	115¼	Am Tel & Tel(9)	8	126¾	126½	126¾	+ ½
73½	43⅞	Am Tobacco 4½g	3	47	46¾	46¾	— ¼
74½	43⅞	Am Tob B (4½g)	7	48	47¼	47¼	— ¼
159	143	Am Tob pf (6)	1	143⅜	143⅜	143⅜	Jan 14
7	3⅜	Am Type Fdrs	1	5	5	5	
29⅛	23½	Am Viscose(¼e)	7	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	— ⅛
116¾	112	Am Viscose pf(5)	1	115	115	115	Jan 22
7¼	2½	Am Water Wks	8	3	3	3	
99⅛	64¾	Am WW 1pf (6)	4	69½	69½	69½	+4½
8⅜	3½	Am Woolen	5	5½	5½	5½	Jan 23
81¼	51	Am Wool pf 12g	7	74¼	73	73⅛	Jan 21
8	2¾	Am Zinc L & S	4	5	5	5	+ ⅛
56¾	46⅛	Am Z pr pf 1¼k	1	49½	49½	49½	Jan 21
30	22⅛	Anaconda (2½g)	20	27⅜	27⅜	27½	+ ⅛
17¼	11⅛	Anchor H (.90g)	1	16	16	16	Jan 21
12½	7	Andes Cop (1)	2	9	9	9	Jan 21
2⅛	¾	A P W Paper	1	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
33⅞	26	Arch-DM (1.85g)	5	34½	34	34	Jan 21
112⅛	108½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	111½	111½	111½	Jan 23
3½	2¼	Armour Ill	9	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
70¼	47½	Arm Ill prpf 1½k	5	65¼	64½	64½	— ¼
72	60	Arm Ill pf	1	66	66	66	Jan 21
34⅜	20½	Armstron' C 2¼g	1	25	25	25	
9¾	6½	Arnold C (¼e)	3	7	7	7	Jan 21
6¾	3	Artloom (.77½g)	1	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
10⅜	5⅜	Assd Dry Goods	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
88	78	Assd D G 1pf(6)	1	71	71	71	Jan 23
102½	76	As D 2pf (5¼k)	2	83	82	83	Jan 17
35¼	20	Associates (2a)	2	21½	21½	21½	— ½
31⅝	18	Atch T&SF (1e)	55	34¼	33⅝	34⅛	+ ⅜
70¼	53⅜	Atch T&S Fpf(5)	6	66⅞	66⅜	66⅞	+ ⅜
28⅛	13½	Atl Coast L (1g)	22	25½	25	25⅛	+ ¼
45½	13½	Atl G&W I (3g)	2	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	Jan 23
56	16½	Atl G & W pf 5g	2	42½	42½	42½	Jan 20
28⅛	19½	Atl Refining (1a)	6	21	20⅞	21	
111⅛	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	2	109	109	109	
7½	6⅝	Atlas Corp (½g)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	Jan 23
51⅞	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	49¾	49¾	49¾	Jan 14
72¼	61	Atlas Pow(4½g)	9	65½	65⅜	65½	Jan 22
9¼	6	Atlas Tack(.30g)	1	9	9	9	Jan 22
37⅜	13⅜	Austin Nichols	2	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	Jan 16
5¼	2⅝	Aviat Corp (.15g)	8	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	
		B					
19	10¼	Bald Loco ct	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ¼
5⅝	2⅛	Balt & Ohio	13	4	3¾	3⅞	
8⅞	3¾	Balt & Ohio pf	6	6⅞	6¾	6¾	
8½	3⅛	Bangor & Ar	1	6	6	6	Jan 23
13½	7	Barber As (½e)	7	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	Jan 23
9⅞	5⅛	Barker Bros (1g)	1	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅜
10½	7⅜	Barnsdall O (.60)	53	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅜
24⅞	13⅜	Bath Ir W (1¼g)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	Jan 22
31⅜	17¼	Bayuk Cig (1½)	1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	Jan 23
27⅜	20	Beat Cream (1a)	1	23	23	23	+ ½
104½	102⅞	Beat pf xw (5)	2	104	104	104	Jan 3
106	104	Beat Cr pf (5)	1	105¼	105¼	105¼	Dec 3
104	103	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	103	104	Feb 5
126	108	Beech-Nut (4a)	2	109¾	109	109	Jan 21
8½	6½	Beld-Hem (.80)	3	7	7	7	Jan 22
41⅛	32	Bendix Av (1e)	2	36½	36⅜	36½	
20⅞	10½	Benef Ind(1.70g)	3	13	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
57	50	Benf Ind pf (2½)	3	52	52	52	Jan 23
34¾	19⅝	Best & Co (1.60a)	1	22½	22½	22½	+ ¼
69½	51½	Beth Steel (6g)	2	63½	63½	63½	+ ½
131½	115	Beth Steel pf (7)	4	121	120¾	121	Jan 23
31⅞	21	Bigelow S (4)	1	22	22	22	Jan 23
23⅞	15¾	Black & D(1.80g)	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	Jan 20
10¼	5	Blaw-Knox (.60)	7	6¾	6¾	6¾	Jan 23
18⅜	13	Bliss & L (2g)	1	14½	14½	14½	Jan 14
24¾	12⅜	Boeing Airplane	4	18	17¾	18	— ⅛
35	25⅛	Bohn Al&B (2g)	1	29½	29½	29½	Jan 21
23⅝	17	Bond Strs (1.60)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	Jan 22
21⅞	18¼	Borden (1.40g)	7	20¼	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
21	16	Borg-Warn (2g)	6	21⅜	21⅞	21⅞	
3¼	⅞	Boston & Maine	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Jan 23
39⅝	28	Bower Roll B (3)	1	28¼	28¼	28¼	Jan 16
17¼	16½	Brewing Corp	6	17¾	17¾	17¾	Jan 19
12⅜	6¾	Bridgeport B (1)	2	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	Jan 23
25⅜	14¼	Briggs Mfg 2½g	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ¼
41	23½	Briggs & S (3)	1	27½	27½	27½	Jan 21
45¼	38	Bristol-My 2.40a	1	39¼	39¼	39¼	— ¾
2⅝	⅜	Bkly & Q Trans	1	½	½	½	
6⅜	1	Bkly-Man Tr	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Jan 22
14¼	7	Bkly Un Gas	3	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜	+ ¼
36½	30	Brown Shoe (2)	2	35	35	35	Jan 16
23½	11⅝	Bruns-Bal (2½g)	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ½
12⅜	7¼	Bucyrus-Erie 1g	4	8⅜	8¼	8¼	
5¼	2½	Budd Mfg	10	3	3	3	Jan 23
8⅛	5¼	Budd Wh (1.05g)	4	6½	6½	6½	+ ¼
34½	18¼	Bullard Co (2½g)	1	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	+ ⅜
35⅜	23⅛	Bulova Watch 2a	2	25	24¾	25	+ ⅞
20⅞	15½	Burling M (1½g)	1	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	Jan 22
56¾	49	Burling pf (3¾)	2	55	55	55	+1
9⅜	5¾	Burr Add (.70g)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	
4¼	1¾	Bush Terminal	4	2¾	2½	2¾	+ ¼
6⅞	4¼	Butler Br (.60)	3	6	6	6	+ ⅛
23	18	But Bros pf (1½)	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	Jan 16
4⅜	2⅛	Butte Cop&Zinc	2	3	3	3	Jan 23
11¾	6	Byers (AM) Co	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	Jan 23
12	7½	Byron Jack (1g)	2	11¼	10⅞	11¼	Jan 23
		C					
24¾	15¾	Calif Pack (1½)	1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
54⅛	51	Calif P pf (2½)	1	54⅜	54⅛	54⅜	N'v 13
1½	⅜	Callahan Z-Lead	1	1	1	1	
7¼	4¾	Cal & Hecla (1)	9	6⅞	6¾	6¾	Jan 23
147⅜	95⅛	CampbellW 1.60g	4	13¼	13⅛	13¼	+ ⅛
17½	10⅞	Canada Dry .60a	4	12	11½	12	Jan 23
5¼	3	Canadian Pacific	11	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
39⅞	32½	Cannon Mills (2)	1	35	35	35	Jan 22
33⅜	15⅝	Capital Adm A	3	2	1⅞	1⅞	Jan 21
30½	22	Carpenter S 2½g	1	25½	25½	25½	
3½	2¼	Carr & Gen .225g	4	3	2¾	2¾	Jan 19
87¾	43	Case (J1) (7g)	2	64½	64	64	Jan 16
50⅜	36	Caterpil Tr (2)	2	40	40	40	+ ½
29¾	18½	Celanese (2g)	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ⅛
10⅛	5⅜	Celotex Cp (1a)	5	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	Jan 23
22¾	15½	Cent Agu (1½a)	2	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	+ ⅝
3⅛	1⅜	Cent Foundry	5	1⅞	1¾	1¾	Jan 22
4	1⅛	Cent RR NJ	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	
17	4¼	Cent Violetta 1g	1	17	17	17	+ ⅝
4	2	Century Rib M	2	3	3	3	Jan 21
14⅞	25	Cerro de Pas(1e)	2	30	30	30	+ ¼
3⅜	1½	Cert-teed Prod	5	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
21¼	15	Chain Belt (¼e)	1	19	19	19	Jan 6
22½	14¾	Champ P&F(¼e)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	Jan 19
18	5⅞	Checker Cab	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	Jan 21
44⅛	31½	Ches & Ohio (3a)	25	36⅛	35⅞	36⅛	+ ¼
102½	93	Ches & O pf (4)	1	95	95	95	Dec31
4¼	2¼	Ches Corp	13	3⅝	3½	3⅝	Jan 15
1¾	½	Chi & E Ill	4	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	+ ⅛
6½	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	10	4¾	4⅜	4¾	+ ⅜
3	⅛	Chi Great West	28	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	
11¼	3⅛	Chi Great W pf	43	11¾	11⅛	11⅜	+ ⅜
8¼	2⅛	Chi Mail Or (¼g)	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ¼
19½	9⅛	Chi Pneu T (½e)	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	Jan 23
44½	37½	Chi P A cv pf (3)	2	39½	39½	39½	Jan 23
54	49	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	51¼	51¼	51¼	Jan 19
⅞	⅞	Chi Rock Is & P	3	⅞	⅞	⅞	Jan 23
¼	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	5	⅜	⅜	⅜	+ ⅛
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Jan 23
9¾	8⅛	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9	9	9	Jan 13
14¾	10¾	Chickasha (1)	2	12	12	12	Jan 20
3	1	Childs Co	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
72⅛	41⅝	Chrysler (6g)	6	46¾	46½	46¾	
10¾	8	City I & F (1.20)	2	9⅞	9½	9½	Jan 22
4⅛	2	City Stores	1	2½	2½	2½	Jan 23
40½	29⅛	Clark Equip 3¼g	1	32½	32½	32½	Jan 23
33¾	24	Clev Graph B 2g	1	26½	26½	26½	Jan 23
44½	26⅞	Climax M (1.20a)	1	41⅛	40¾	40¾	— ⅛
39⅞	28½	Cluett Peab (3g)	1	32	32	32	
106	78	Coca-Cola (5g)	2	71¼	71	71	— ½
63¾	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	58	58	58	—1
16¼	10⅞	Colgate-P (½a)	3	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ⅛
106	100¾	Colg-P pf (4¼)	5	105½	105	105½	Jan 22
30¼	11	Collins & A (3g)	5	13⅜	13	13	Jan 21
20	12¼	Col Fuel & I (1a)	2	17	17	17	— ⅜
21¾	11	Colum Br A (2g)	6	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
21	11	Colum Br B (2g)	6	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	Jan 23
47⅜	1	Col G & E (.10g)	9	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
82⅛	43½	Col G&E pf A (6)	2	51	50	51	+2
7⅞	4¼	Columb Pict	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	Jan 21
28½	21¼	Colum P pf (2¾)	1	26	26	26	Jan 21
83	64	Col Carb (4.70g)	1	69½	69½	69½	Jan 23
31	16⅛	Comi Credit (3)	5	17¼	17	17¼	+ ⅛
104⅜	96	Com Inv Pf (4¼)	1	94¼	94¼	94¼	Jan 23
37⅞	19⅛	Comi Inv Tr (3)	4	22⅜	22½	22½	
110	100	Com T cv pf(4¼)	2	102¼	102	102	+2
11⅞	7½	Comi Solv (.55g)	1	9½	9½	9½	+ ¼
11	⅛	Com'th & South	5	⅛	⅛	⅛	
65⅜	39½	Com&Sou pf (3)	14	41¼	41	41	— ½
30⅛	20	Com Edis (1.80)	7	21⅜	21⅛	21⅛	— ¼
4	2¼	Conde Nast (¼g)	14	2¾	2½	2½	Jan 22
18¾	13¼	Congoleum (1a)	1	15½	15½	15½	+ ⅛
23⅜	18¼	Cons Aire (4g)	7	19	18¾	18¾	
15⅞	9¼	Consol Cig(1½g)	12	11¼	11	11	Jan 21
8⅛	4⅞	Cons Cop (3¼g)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
23⅜	11¾	Cons Ed (1.80g)	29	15⅜	13⅛	13¼	+ ⅛
107⅜	82	Cons Ed pf (5)	1	85½	89½	89½	
1¼	¼	Cons Film Ind	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jan 9
11	7	Cons Film pf(1g)	1	8½	8½	8½	
3⅜	1¼	Cons Laundries	5	1⅝	1½	1½	Jan 21
6½	5	Consol Oil (½)	5	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
9¾	3¼	Cons RR Cuba pf	2	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	+ ¼
7¼	2⅞	Consol'n Coal	1	5	5	5	
30	14	Consol'n Coal pf	2	23	22	23	Jan 21
106⅜	93	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	96¼	96¼	96¼	Jan 16
16½	11	Container (1½g)	3	12¾	12¾	12¾	
5¼	2¼	Cont Baking	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Jan 23
111⅛	111¾	Cont pf cld (8)	4	111⅜	111⅞	111⅜	Dec29
109¾	79	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	Jan 22
40½	21⅞	Cont Can (2)	9	26	25¼	25¼	— ¾
10	6⅜	Cont Diam F (1)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	
45⅞	35¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	2	40	39½	40	
4⅛	2⅜	Cont Mot (.10g)	7	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
27⅛	17⅜	Cont Oil Del (1)	7	22	21¾	22	Jan 23
23½	15½	Cont Steel (2½g)	1	18	18	18	Jan 21
18⅞	9⅜	Cop'weld S (.80)	10	11¾	11⅜	11⅜	Jan 21
56¾	48	Cop'weld pf(2½)	6	50	50	50	Jan 17
54	42¼	Corn Prods (3)	5	53½	53⅛	53½	+ ⅜
4⅞	2⅞	Coty Inc (½g)	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	Jan 23
⅞	⅛	Coty Internat'l	1	½	½	½	Jan 21
13⅞	11	Crane Co (1g)	4	13⅜	13¼	13¼	+ ⅛
19	10½	Cr of Wheat 1.60	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	
9	4⅜	Crosley (.30g)	3	6½	6½	6½	Jan 22
27⅜	15	Crown C&S(1g)	2	18	17¾	17¾	Jan 23
45½	38⅞	Crown C pf 2¼g	1

Commerce and Finance

War Profits Levy Superimposed on All Other Taxes Proposed

Business and Industry

Babson States Street Looking For Short War

By Roger Babson

NEW YORK—For the first time in several years there is a gleam of real hope in Wall Street. Stock exchange seats are already selling well above the 1941 low. Stanley, Morgan & Co., probably the wealthiest bond house in America, is, for the first time, buying one or more of these seats. The Securities Exchange Commission is moving to Philadelphia away from the socialistic atmosphere of Washington. Consolidations of investment firms and reductions in operating costs are once more putting these houses into black ink.

It is easy to criticize Wall Street. It has committed many sins in the past. Let me say, however, that no business is today transacted with more scrupulous honesty than now pervades the stock and bond markets. Moreover, the work of investment bankers and brokers is absolutely essential to all lines of business. You, my reader, may never have seen a stock or bond; but your employment and wages depend very largely upon whether your employer and his banker have an active and free market for the securities which they own.

Good Record on 'When to Buy'

Another thing should be recognized about most Wall Street firms. They have a 90 per cent correct record for "calling the turns." They have good "noses" and can smell far ahead. They sense any change in the nation's sentiment better than any other group. This does not mean they can pick the stock market winners. Perhaps their patience to study company reports is not so good as with some of us away from Wall Street. They make many and big mistakes as to what to buy or sell. But their honest judgment as to when to buy or sell is pretty good. Today they believe it is a wonderful time to buy certain stocks.

Although Washington, where I was recently, talks that the war will last for years longer, Wall Street now believes that the active fighting may stop by the winter of 1942-1943. It does expect a very long armistice to follow while peace terms are being discussed. Considering that Wall Street was far more correct in its Japan forecast than was Washington (note how the market discounted this event), Wall Street may be much nearer right on the length of the war. I repeat: Wall Street has awful good "smellers."

Some Wall Street Rules

Wall Street has some rules which it has learned after 100 years of experience. Here are a few:

1. Eternal vigilance and constant courage are necessary when investing money.

2. No man ever become poor by taking profits; the only sure way to get profits is to take them when you can.

3. Buy something which will "pay its board." The tremendous power of compound interest has made most fortunes.

4. When you are undecided what to do, then do nothing; never take "curb stone" advice. Consider the three "P's"—practice, persistence and patience.

5. Remember that the market will be here tomorrow. Take time to study and think. Do not cowardly delay action nor be hurried.

6. Never be "all invested." Always keep a little free cash for the "basement bargain days" which come every so often.

7. Keep out of debt. If your stocks worry you, sell them to the "sleeping point." Look forward, not backward. No grist can be ground by water which has passed over the wheel.

8. No men are always right, but successful men who have made and kept their money are more often right than expert advisers who cannot pay their own bills. On the other hand, free advice is usually worth what it costs.

9. Never sell stocks on account of a strike; nor buy them just because higher dividends have been declared.

10. Buy stocks that have long been inactive rather than the "blue chips" which are being talked of every day.

11. Cut losses short, using stop-loss selling orders intelligently. Buy when most people are bearish; sell when all your friends are bullish.

12. Diversify your holdings. Do not concentrate on any one industry. A "bull" often makes money; a "bear" sometimes makes money; but a "hog" never makes money.

13. Never buy stocks which do not go up in a bull market because such stocks the insiders don't own. Never sell short those stocks which don't go down in a bear market; the insiders own them also.

14. When a bear market turns bullish, buy stocks which have gone down the most or those that have gone down the least. Beware of the "middle-of-the-roaders."

15. Try to avoid putting a limit on your orders. Have a broker you can trust and tell him to buy or sell at a "fair market" price.

16. Seek to invest only in the stocks of companies controlled by men of high character. The first and last important axiom is that you save your principal only by dealing with men having principles.

New SEC Member

© Harris & Ewing

Robert H. O'Brien

Nominated by President Roosevelt to be a member of the Securities and Exchange Commission. Mr. O'Brien, who will succeed Edward C. Eicher, is now an associate director of the Utilities Division of the SEC. Mr. Eicher was recently appointed Chief Justice of the District Court, Washington.

Levy to Drain Off Most War Profits Talked

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (AP)—Congressmen are considering a special tax on industry to drain off most war production profits.

Senator Walter George (D) of Georgia, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, today advocated a "super" levy on war profits, over and above any taxes that now are imposed or might be voted on excess profits in general.

Senator Robert Taft (R) of Ohio, another member of the committee, has suggested a separate tax on the earnings from government contracts instead of various proposals that have been made in Congress recently for statutory limitation of such profits.

"I think such a tax would work much better than a profit limitation such as Congress formerly imposed on ship and airplane builders and later repealed," Senator Taft told reporters. "There have been complaints that such limitations slowed up production. I say, let industry make the profits, but take back all of them, above a certain low percentage, in special taxation."

Senator George said the Treasury had objected in the past because of the difficulties in administering such a levy, but he saw no reason why a special war profits tax should not be imposed in some form.

Senate leaders arranged yesterday for the chamber to meet at 11 a. m. E. S. T. today before they learned that the House would not act until Monday on the compromise version of the Administration's price control bill.

The Senate had expected to complete action on the price measure today, but a mixup in the House before its unanimous passage of a $12,525,872,000 military appropriations bill delayed final action on the bill there until Monday.

Judging from a controversy over the inclusion of a $30,000,000 Douglas Dam in Tennessee, leaders said that the temper of the House was not conducive to speedy action on the price measure.

Your Federal Income Tax

No. 18

Exemptions Allowed Couples Married During Taxable Year

The credit for dependents as well as the personal exemption is required to be prorated where a change of status occurs during the taxable year, except where the taxpayer is eligible and elects to compute the tax at the optional rates with the use of the simplified Form 1040A, and these credits are allowable not only for the purpose of computing the normal tax but also the surtax. The proration is to be made in accordance with the number of months the taxpayer occupied each status, and fractional part of a month is to be disregarded unless it amounts to more than half a month, in which case it is considered a month.

For example, if a single man and a single woman were married on July 20, 1941, and lived together during the remainder of the year, they would be entitled to a personal exemption of $1,500 in a joint return on Form 1040 for the calendar year 1941, which amount is seven-twelfths of $750 for the husband while single, plus seven-twelfths of $750 for the wife while single, plus five-twelfths of $1,500 for the period during which they were married. If during the year 1941 the husband or the wife had the status of the head of a family prior to their marriage, he or she would be entitled to his or her pro rata share of the personal exemption of $1,500 allowed the head of a family for the period prior to their marriage instead of that allowed a single person. For the period of their marriage any exemption to which either might be entitled as the head of a family would be merged in the joint personal exemption. The joint personal exemption allowable in the case of a couple who were married and living together during the entire year may not exceed $1,500.

If a child under 18 years of age reaches the age of 18 years during the taxable year, the credit of $400 is required to be prorated in the same manner as the personal exemption. For example, should the child's eighteenth birthday fall on June 30, the parent would be entitled to claim $200 credit for the dependent child—that is, one half of $400. The same rule applies to other dependents where a change of status occurs during the taxable year.

If the tax is computed at the optional rates with the use of the simplified Form 1040A, the taxpayer's status on the last day of the taxable year governs the determination of whether a person is living with husband or wife, is the head of a family, or is a dependent.

Public Buying of Defense Bonds Earnest of U. S. Will to Win

By G. R. Ericson

Editor of the Financial Pages of The Christian Science Monitor

Every rational, free, able-bodied citizen in the United States is in this war. We are all in it regardless of whether or not we pack a soldier's kit or ride a destroyer, build an aircraft wing or polish a machine tool, watch the night sky for raiders or burrow underground for coal. We are in it when we voluntary conserve critical materials of which the Government stands in need, when we curtail our expenditures and by that much help the Federal authorities divert more goods and energy for the benefit of the fighting arm, when we who are not in the front lines bend every wakeful moment not engaged in pursuing a livelihood to implement the means for victory; in short, we are in it when we feel that personal considerations are secondary to the national welfare. And in no more effective way can the average citizen prove the sincerity of his love of country than by helping finance the war effort.

The purchase of United States savings bonds has by now become one of the major concerns of many national organizations. The drive to interest citizens in Federal savings bonds got away to a slow start, but like most things American it did not take long to change from a modest fire to a sizable blaze which bids fair to become a roaring conflagration. Americans became aroused on Dec. 7, 1941, when bombs fell on Hawaii, and the doubts that officials had regarding the public's response to patriotic appeals began to disappear. Sales in December totaled $530,000,000, compared with $238,000,000 in November, and were twice as much as the previous seven months' average. Estimates are coming out of Washington that defense bond sales in January will hit the huge sum of one billion dollars.

Financial Sacrifices Minor

The public has decided that the sacrifice involved in buying Defense bonds is small indeed contrasted with the sacrifices that are falling on American soldiers and sailors and also on hundreds of thousands of workers in the nation whose jobs are disappearing. War dislocations create uneven burdens. Sympathy assuredly will go to the 400,000 automobile salesmen who must look for different work. The more than 40,000 auto dealers face sharply declining revenues. With fewer cars on the road and no output after February 1, gasoline stations and garages must look for smaller incomes. People in the tourist business, roadside stands and mountain resorts will suffer. The small business man unable to compete for war orders also is handicapped. Thus, it is not difficult to show to Mr. and Mrs. America that the obligation to buy U. S. savings bonds rests upon those who have steady jobs and probably enlarged incomes.

There appears to be one misapprehension which has become rather widespread in the last two or three months. People in their zeal to help the government have been withdrawing funds from savings banks and putting the proceeds into Defense bonds. That at least appears to have been the motive behind many withdrawals, though some were laid to rumors that the Government had under consideration the confiscation of savings accounts. This latter report was emphatically denied by the Secretary of the Treasury who said that such rumors were false and no more true than the suggestions that savings accounts would be frozen or that a tax on savings was planned. The savings withdrawals in the New England States in December were said in some cases to have run at a rate as high as four times normal proportions for the season. It is probably true that some of the money was withdrawn and hoarded because of fear. The increase in the number of bank notes of large denomination lends color to this assumption.

Deprecate Use of Savings

The use of savings deposits for investment in Defense bonds rather than the use of current earnings for that purpose is deplored by both bankers and the Government.

If withdrawals should steadily exceed deposits, the banks would soon have to dispose of their own investments of one kind or another in order to raise cash to pay depositors. This, of course, would be detrimental to the banks' business, since most of the deposits are placed in long-term obligations whose sale could hardly be accomplished without sacrifice. The Government, too, would rather have current income pay for defense bonds because that keeps the funds from contributing to inflation. The less money that goes over the retail counters, the easier it is for the United States to pay war expenditures. Benefits accrue to the citizen also, since price rises are less likely where competitive buying is absent.

There are other considerations which should make an instantaneous appeal to prospective investors in Defense bonds. If in the aggregate they buy more bonds, they will in the aggregate pay less taxes. The possession of bonds which yield a return in cash is certainly preferable to levies which pay only intangibles. They are the highest type of savings, which means they are the safest.

So long as this form of government stands, there can be no question but that Defense bonds are riskless, since they will always pay the number of dollars to the holder that is printed on the bond. Other government bonds, for instance, while perfectly safe as to payment at maturity, nevertheless fluctuate with the trend of interest rates, so that anyone wishing to sell at a particular time may have to take a loss. No so the Defense bond. After six months, it always pays 100 cents on the dollar. Its market price is fixed and so is the yield.

If interest rates go up, and many authorities seem to think they will stiffen, long-term bonds of all descriptions will go down. But the Defense bond is better than the Rock of Gibraltar. It cannot be attacked from any side or the rear. The holder can sell for full value or wait until maturity and get his 2.9 per cent for the "E" bonds. The "F" and "G" bonds in amounts limited to $50,000 annually yield 2.53 per cent when they mature.

The Nation Responds

The call to patriotic effort has had enthusiastic response from all over the nation. Thousands of companies have inaugurated or are about to start the payroll allotment plan by which deductions from wages, authorized by the worker, are used to pay for Defense bonds. Bonuses and overtime pay are being converted into the bonds. Large concerns are authorized to act as agents for the issuance of these savings bonds. One such, American Telephone, has announced that over 41,000 of its employees are enrolled in its payroll deduction plan. The American Federation of Labor has set a billion-dollar goal as its quota for Defense bond purchases during the coming year.

The banks have for some time been pushing their sale. Now in big numbers come the insurance and securities organizations to function as issuing agents for Series E bonds. An official of the Life Underwriters Association of New York said this week that 20,000 trained underwriters are now recruited for the sale of these securities. Adding impetus to the vast bond drive is the announcement that an active part in the bond selling will be taken by the New York Stock Exchange, the Investment Bankers Association of America, the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., and the National Association of Stock Exchange Firms. There are no commissions or profits in the sale of Defense bonds, the organizations enumerated giving their time to the work as a national duty.

The instances of patriotic fervor that have come to light in recent weeks are indicative of a will to win and to share. A sheet metal workers union in New York invests $45,000 of its $48,000 strike funds in Defense bonds . . . Stephens College in Missouri cancels its 17th annual spring tour to allow its women students to invest the money saved in U. S. bonds . . . city employees of Springfield, Mass., paid $2 a week extra to meet rising living costs organized to put the money in the hands of Uncle Sam . . . inmates of a Sioux Falls, S. D., penitentiary making 15 to 25 cents a day put their savings in U. S. bonds . . . the trustees of a church in Sullivan, Md., voted to turn the $1,083 building and organ fund into defense bonds . . . the Seminole Indians in Oklahoma ask the Federal government to release $50,000 of their tribal funds to buy U. S. savings bonds . . . 769 Winchester, Mass., school boys and girls, released 40 minutes early, ring practically every door bell in town in an appeal to buy U. S. defense bonds . . . Governor Herbert Lehman orders 20 per cent of his $25,000 salary be deducted from his pay check to go into Defense bonds . . . And so the record goes.

Pearl Harbor, Wake Island, Guam, Corregidor,—these inspire correlative action at home. The will to win cannot be denied.

Machine Tool Output Sets Record in 1941

By the Associated Press

Cleveland

The machine tool industry's 1941 shipments totaled $775,300,000, setting a new record and exceeding estimates by more than $25,000,000, the National Machine Tool Builders Association reported. 1940 production was estimated at $450,000,000.

December output, largest monthly volume in the industry's history, contributed $85,100,000 to the total. The previous monthly peak was set last October at $773,200,000.

As the new year started, employment exceeded 110,000, compared with 78,100 at the end of 1940, the association said.

Conversion of Auto Industry To War Effort Being Speeded

DETROIT, Jan. 24—The nation's $3,000,000,000 automobile industry stepped up further today its voluntary co-operative effort to place every unit of its gigantic production facilities at the task of manufacturing tanks, aircraft engines, bomber planes, guns and other armament needed to win the war.

At a meeting of the industry's Automotive Council for War Production, hundreds of industry heads, managers, production chiefs, engineers and representatives of allied concerns heard how the car makers have catalogued their equipment and made it ready for use—by themselves or by their heretofore competitors.

The industry's conversion plan contemplates not only making the unused machine tool equipment of one company available to another where needed, but also proposes that "equipment not specifically needed for the industry's war work will be available to other armament producers."

It is in this way that the industry, which goes out of passenger car and light truck production a week from today, expects to get all its manufacturing facilities into war material output.

The car makers produced more than $3,000,000,000 worth of automobiles and in excess of $2,225,000,000 in armament last year. Today it has on its books upwards of $8,000,000,000 in war contracts covering the task assigned it for 1942.

"We propose," said Alvan Macauley, chairman of the council, "to bring the tools to the job and take the job to the tools to the end that the nation will not lack for one gun, one tank, one engine that the capacity and the ingenuity of this industry's producers can add to the forces of our nation and its friends on all the fighting fronts."

Backbone of the plan is a complete listing of all tool equipment of the industry, used and unused. This listing, in preparation for several weeks, is to be given "the broadest distribution throughout American industry," a council announcement said.

Ernest C. Kanzler, newly appointed chief of the automotive branch of the War Production Board, said that the board is interested in "just one job—helping win this war."

Mr. Kanzler made the statement as he returned to Detroit from Washington to take over his new task of directing the automobile industry's effort to get into 100 per cent production of war materiel.

Asserting that the fullest possible utilization of the automobile industry's facilities was essential if the war is to be won, Mr. Kanzler said he had every confidence of unrestricted co-operation from the industry "and from the men who work in it."

"We must develop a clear division of what is going to be required of us as the nation's production program expands," the new industry chief said. "Looking backwards, we can all see now, for instance, that on Dec. 7—the day of Pearl Harbor—we should have cleared the decks for military production. But we don't want to spend any time arguing about why we didn't see it then; what we are doing now is looking ahead so that we won't discover, in March, the things that we should have been doing today."

Excess Reserves Increase

WASHINGTON (AP)—Lendable excess reserves of banks increased to $20,000,000 to a total of $3,580,000,000 in the week ended Jan. 21.

RAILWAY AND LIGHT SECURITIES COMPANY

DIVIDEND NOTICE: At a meeting of the Board of Directors, the regular quarterly cash dividend of $1.50 per share on the 6% Preferred Stock was declared—payable February 2, 1942, to stockholders of record January 26, 1942.

JAMES H. ORR, President
Boston, January 23, 1942

RAILWAY AND LIGHT SECURITIES COMPANY

DIVIDEND NOTICE: At a meeting of the Board of Directors, an interim cash dividend of 15 cents per share on the Common Stock was declared—payable February 2, 1942, to stockholders of record January 26, 1942.

JAMES H. ORR, President
Boston, January 23, 1942

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates lisred.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Feb. 2
Franklin Savings Bank	Feb. 2
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Feb. 2
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Union Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Feb. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Feb. 16
Eliot Savings Bank	Feb. 16
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Feb. 16
Wildey Savings Bank	Feb. 16
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Feb. 18

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Somerville Savings Bank	Feb. 2
Brookline Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Feb. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Feb. 16
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Feb. 20

INVESTORS!
DON'T MISS our
Annual Forecast

AND REVIEW (January 28). Read: "YARDSTICKS FOR 1942", by "L. G.."; "F. W.'s Industrial Review", revealing "WAR STATUS and PROSPECTS OF 20 LEADING INDUSTRIES"; "Portfolios for War-Time Investment" (from $2,500 to $25,000); "The World's Economic Balance Sheet" (it leaves no lingering doubt as to the war's outcome); and "U. S. A. Shifts Into High for War Output" (watch the countless dislocations and readjustments to be reflected in earnings reports); also read

"F. W.'s UNBROKEN 10-YEAR DIVIDEND RECORD of 234 N. Y. S. E. COMMON STOCKS"

Our previous Dividend Honor Rolls have proven so helpful to numerous long-term investors, we predict a still greater demand for this newly revised tabulation of 234 N. Y. S. E. common stocks with an unbroken dividend record for the past ten years.

RETURN "ad" and $1 for: (a) Next 4 issues of FINANCIAL WORLD, (b) latest Stock Manual, (c) "12 STOCKS FOR PEACE OR WAR", (d) "64 Stocks With 27-Year Dividend Record," and other valuable investment aids. OR, return "ad" and $6 for six months of our 3-Fold Investment Service, including Advice Privilege. A. G. Weber of Florida wrote us (Dec. 27): "Would subscribe for FINANCIAL WORLD if your price were $100.00."

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*As of Oct. 31, 1941
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Total Resources $3,433,527.32

Financial Statement and Informative Booklet C Sent on Request

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Statement of Condition

DECEMBER 31, 1941

RESOURCES

Cash and Due from Banks		$ 9,711,495.99
U. S. Government Securities Maturing within 5 Years		15,793,818.75
Other Maturities		7,621,400.00
Commonwealth of Massachusetts Bonds and Notes Maturing within 12 Months		1,304,045.15
State and Municipal Bonds and Notes Maturing within 12 Months		5,990,525.29
Commercial Paper and Corporate Notes and Bonds Maturing within 12 Months		6,084,587.15
Demand Loans Secured by Collateral	1,418,631.49	$47,924,503.82
Time Loans Secured by Collateral	1,107,023.50	
All Other Loans	571,549.75	1,678,573.25
Real Estate (Bank Building)		1,550,000.00
Other Assets		805,202.75
		$51,958,279.82

LIABILITIES

Deposits:		
Demand	$45,016,034.01	
Time	118,016.07	$45,134,050.08
Capital		2,000,000.00
Surplus		3,000,000.00
Undivided Profits		1,175,627.68
Reserves:		
Taxes, etc.	248,602.06	
General Reserve	400,000.00	648,602.06
		$51,958,279.82

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New Offerings Largest Since '36, Says SEC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — New security offerings in the first nine months of 1941 totaled $7,884,000,000, an amount larger than for any year since 1936, according to the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Of the total, $5,073,000,000, or 64 per cent, were offered by the Federal Government and its agencies. Corporations issued $2,029,000,000 of new securities, compared with $1,686,000,000 in the first nine months of 1940. State and municipal flotations totaled $757,000,000, about the same as in the previous year.

Fixed Interest Issues

Fixed interest-bearing securities comprised $7,719,000,000, or 98 per cent of the total, a percentage slightly nigher than in 1940 but approximately the same as the average since 1934. In corporate securities alone, fixed interest-bearing securities accounted for almost 92 per cent of total corporate issues, preferred stock comprised more than 6 per cent, and common stock issues less than 2 per cent.

Public utility issues outranked the industrial groups with $1,133,000,000, or 56 per cent of total corporate offerings. Industrial issues amounted to $547,000,000, or 27 per cent of the total, while railroad and other issues amounted to $349,000,000, or 17 per cent.

Utility financing in 1941 was almost double that in the same 1940 period, while declines were shown in the amount of industrial and "other" new issues. Issues of railroad securities were somewhat higher than in the comparative 1940 period.

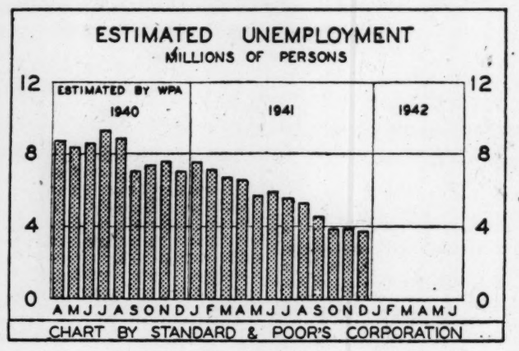
Private Financing

The figures for the first nine months of 1941 showed the amount of corporate securities privately placed aggregated $516,000,000, compared with $470,000,000 in the 1940 period. Of total corporate bonds offered in 1941, 28 per cent were privately placed, against 32 per cent in the first nine months of 1940. Corporate private placements in the present year included $346,000,000 of utility issues, $129,000,000 of industrial issues and $40,000,000 of rail and other issues.

The principal use of estimated net proceeds of $1,905,000,000, raised from total corporate issues in 1941, was for repayment of indebtedness and retirement of stock, $1,385,000,000, or 70 per cent, being intended for that purpose. This included 63 per cent for repayment of funded debt, 3½ per cent for payment of other debt and 3½ per cent for retirement of preferred stock.

New money purposes accounted for $575,000,000, or 29 per cent of net proceeds, consisting of $481,000,000 for plant and equipment and $94,000,000 for working capital. The remainder of $31,000,000, or under 2 per cent of net proceeds, was applied to miscellaneous other purposes.

Labor Shortage in Prospect As Unemployment Declines



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Unused labor reserve, based on December WPA Survey, is still close to 4,000,000 persons, but this is disputed by other etimates. In any event, there will be a shortage, rather than a surplus, of workers when the arms program reaches full tilt and conscription gathers momentum.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By Robert Powell

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

The recently published dividend and profit figures of the leading British banks show that 1941 brought a marked improvement over the previous year. While it cannot be reported that there was any breaking of new paths, yet it is evident that the banking system as a whole is now fully acclimatized to war conditions.

The dominant influence upon banking trends has, of course, been the financial demands of the Government. Treasury deposit borrowing is the main function of the banks in these days. Though it is true they do not create credit, yet the high confidence of the general public in the banks enables them to be the instruments through which deposits are created, and makes it all the simpler for the Government to secure a relatively safe form of finance to cover its deficits.

Deposit Assets

Today, the third largest of the assets of the banks are the Treasury deposit receipts. At the same time, it is noticeable that an important change has taken place. Advances and investments have now reversed their relative positions in importance. In September, 1939, together they represented more than 70 per cent of all deposits, of which advances amounted to £1,000,000,000, and investments to £600,000,000. By November, 1941, investments had risen to £1,000,000,000, while advances had fallen to £800,000,000. The reason for this is obvious. The banks have undergone a significant change of function. Formerly, they financed trade and industry, but now Government debts of one sort or another are the bank's chief assets. (It is not without interest to note that this was the position of the Bank of England when it began to function in 1694.)

During 1941 there was also a further fall in money market assets, but this, like the reduction in advances, was more than offset by the rise in Treasury deposit receipts, so that the banks have come out very favorably—as compared with other forms of business—from the abnormal conditions of the past year.

The figures for the Big Five for 1941 are as follows:

Bank	Total Profits	Total Divs.
Barclays	£1,353,303	14%
Midland	£1,969,000	16%
National and Provincial	£1,058,000	15%
Lloyds	£1,274,000	12%—A shares 5%—B shares
Westminster	£1,189,696	18%

Profits Statement

While there is a general decline in "total" profits, because of increased tax burdens, it is generally assumed that real gross profits, before deduction of tax and undisclosed reserves, were materially higher than in 1940.

There was a rise of about 19 per cent in the money holdings of the public, both in notes and in bank deposits. This makes an expansion of more than 40 per cent since the outbreak of war. Such a statement in days like these leads automatically to the question whether this means inflation.

Professor Pigou in an interesting article in the Economic Journal concludes that while "it is idle to pretend that in this war up to the present we have had no inflation," yet this is not too serious a situation since in his opinion, "If—and it is an important if—we continue in this field to do as well as we have done hitherto, the Chancellor of the Exchequer and his collaborators will have no reason to be dissatisfied." The big rise in bank deposits since last June, Professor Pigou admits to be "somewhat disquieting, but there may be special explanations."

In this connection, it is of interest to mention an inquiry which the clearing banks have instituted. They have made an examination of the aggregate change in the balances of personal deposits over the year ending June 30, 1941. This should show whether the additional balances are owned by institutions or individuals. If owned by the former, it is generally assumed by the experts that credit expansion is less dangerous in its influence upon actual or potential inflation.

Accounts Classified

The method adopted for this inquiry has been to take every twentieth account as a sample. It may be pointed out by the critics that this is an arbitrary classification, that the end of the half-year is not the best time to choose and that any clearcut differentiation between institutions and individuals is confused by the use of nominee accounts. At the same time, so fragmentary has the information on this subject been that this is regarded as a very important move towards filling an obvious gap in British banking statistics.

In these exceptional days, banking and other businesses go to what would have been considered unnecessary extremes in pre-war days, to ensure normal development of their undertakings. One such, recently announced, is registration of a company under the title Rothschilds Continuation, Ltd., with a capital of £100. Its functions will be to carry on the banking firm's business should something happen to the two sole existing partners, Mr. Lionel and Mr. Anthony de Rothschild. The capital of the new company, it is reported, consists of two shares, one for each of the partners. Each of them can appoint up to three directors of the new company, the functions of which would be only temporary and would cease when the new partners took over control. The continuity and succession of this banking firm seem to have been so carefully provided for that even the possible hazards of this totalitarian war have been overcome as far as is humanly possible.

Dividend Declarations

Increased

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs of Record
Mississippi Valley Trust Co (St. Louis)	37½c	Q	Feb. 3	Jan. 22

Reduced

Fall River Gas Works Co	40c	Q	Feb. 2	Jan. 28

Initial

Autocar Co	$1		Feb. 16	Feb. 5
Erie RR $5 pf	$1.25	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 18
Syracuse Transit Corp.	75c		Mar. 2	Feb. 12

Extra

Comp Swift Intl	50c		Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Cosmos Imperial Mills, Ltd	30c	Q	Feb. 15	Jan. 31
1st Natl Bank (Palm Beach)	50c		Feb. 2	Jan. 24
Security Trust Co (Rochester, N. Y.)	$3	Q	Feb. 2	Jan. 22

Stock

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Rath Pack Co	40%		Feb. 16	Feb. 5

Irregular

Autocar cv pf	$3		Feb. 16	Feb. 5
Luther Mfg Co	$2		Feb. 2	Jan. 20
Outboard, Marine & Mfg Co	50c		Feb. 20	Feb. 3

Regular

Berkshire Fine Spinning Associates, Inc	25c		Feb. 2	Jan. 23
Do $7 pf (np)	$1.75	Q	Mar. 2	Feb. 20
$5 cum conv pf (np)	$1.25	Q	Mar. 2	Feb. 20
Belding Hemingway	20c	Q	Mar. 3	Feb. 4
Bliss Co (E.W.)	$1	S	Mar. 1	Feb. 14
Bliss Co (E. W.), 6% pf	75c	S	Mar. 1	Feb. 14
Bliss Co (E. W.), 5% pf	62½c	S	Mar. 1	Feb. 14
Blue Ribbon Corp, Ltd 5% pf	62½c	Q	Feb. 2	Jan. 21
Comp Swift Intl	50c	Q	Mar. 1	Feb.15
Cosmos Imp Mills, Ltd.	30c		Feb. 14	Jan. 31
Crown Zellerbach Corp. $5 conv pf	$1.25	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 13
Dela Rayon pf	$1.75	Q	Jan. 20	Jan. 15
Diamond Match pf	75c	S	Mar. 2	Feb. 10
Eaton Mfg Co	75c		Feb. 25	Feb. 5
Equitable Trust Co (Wilmington, Del)	75c	Q	Feb. 2	Jan. 24
Erie R R $5 pf	$1.25	Q	June 1	May 21
Erie R R, $5 pf	$1.25	Q	Sept. 1	Aug. 21
Erie R R, $5 pf	$1.25	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 20
Fall River Gas Works Co	40c	Q	Feb. 2	Jan. 28
First Natl Bank and Trust Co (Bethlehem, Pa), 4% pf	20c	S	Feb. 1	Jan. 20
1st Natl Bank (Palm Beach)	$1	M	Feb. 2	Jan. 24
Fruehauf Trailer Co. 5% cum conv pf	$1.25	Q	Mar. 2	Feb. 20
Fruehauf Trailer Co.	35c		Mar. 2	Feb. 20
Gen Tel Co	40c	Q	Mar. 16	Mar 3
Grandview Mines	1c		Feb. 15	Jan. 20
Holyoke N Bk	$1	S	Feb. 2	Jan. 30
Hotel Barbizon, Inc.	$2	Q	Feb. 5	Jan. 22
Jers Ins Co of NY	$1	S	Feb. 14	Feb. 3
Kan City Stk Yds Co. of Maine, 5% pf	$1.25	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 20
Louisv H&St L Ry pf	$2.50	S	Feb. 16	Feb. 2
Louisv H & St L Ry	$4	S	Feb. 16	Feb. 2
Lynch Corp	50c		Feb. 16	Feb. 5
Mayfair Inv Co. (Los Angeles, Calif.)	50c	Q	Feb. 2	Jan. 20
Meadville Tel Co	37½c	Q	Feb. 15	Jan. 31
Mon Col Mch pf	87½c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 7
Moore D Forg A	$1.50	Q	Feb. 2	Jan. 20
Motor Fin Corp	25c	Q	Feb. 28	Feb. 14
Nashua G&C Paper	50c	Q	Feb. 16	Feb. 9
Nat Auto Fibres, Inc., 6% conv pf ($10)	15c	Q	Mar. 2	Feb. 10
No Am Oil Consol	15c	Q	Feb. 5	Jan. 26
Oswego & Syr R. R. Co.	$2.25	S	Feb. 20	Feb. 6
Pemigewasset Valley R. R. Co.	$1.50		Feb. 1	Jan. 21
Phila Co 5% pf	25c	S	Mar. 2	Feb. 10
Quaker State Oil Ref Corp	25c		Mar. 16	Feb. 27
Rayonier Inc	25c		Mar. 2	Feb. 13
Rubenstein (H.)	25c		Feb. 2	Jan. 28
Secur Tr So. (Rochester, N. Y.)	$3.90	Q	Feb. 2	Jan. 20
Shatterproof Glass Corp	12½c	Q	Feb. 5	Jan. 26
Southwestern Life Ins Co. (Dallas)	35c	Q	Apr. 15	Apr. 13
United Life & Acc Ins	$1	A	Feb. 5	Jan. 31
Va Tr Co (Richmond)	$1	S	Feb. 2	Jan. 21
Will & Baumer Candle Co. Inc	10c		Feb. 16	Feb. 10
Worthington Pump pf	$1.12½	Q	Mar. 15	Mar. 5

Dividend Meetings

A list of companies scheduled to hold dividend meetings next week, according to Fitch Investors Service, is as follows:

Monday, January 26

Atlantic Refining Co. (Com.) (10 a. m.).
Brooklyn Edison Co., Inc. (Com.) (9:30 a. m.).
Consolidated Edison Co. of New York, Inc. (Com.) (9:30 a. m.).
Manhattan Shirt Co. (Com.) (10 a. m.).
Phillips Petroleum Co. (Com.) (1 p. m.).
Savage Arms Corp. (Com.) (1 p. m.).
Scullin Steel Co. (Com.).

Tuesday, January 27

Canada Dry Ginger Ale Co., Inc. (Com.) (2 p. m.).
Deere & Co. (7% Pfd.) (10 a. m.).
Lane Bryant, Inc. (Com.) (1 p. m.).
Madison Square Garden Corp. (Com.) (3:30 p. m.).
Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Ry Co. (Com.).
National Biscuit Co. (7% Pfd. & Com.) (3:45 p. m.).
National Gypsum Co. ($4.50 Pfd.) (10:30 a. m.).
National Lead Co. (7% Pfd. "A") (11:15 a. m.).
Norfolk & Western Ry Co. (Com.) (10:45 a. m.).
Sterling Products, Inc. (Com.) (10:30 a. m.).
United Engineering & Foundry Co. (7% Pfd. & Com.) (10 a. m.).
United Gas Improvement Co. ($5 Pfd. & Com.) (2 p. m.).
U. S. Steel Corp. (7% Pfd. Com.) (3 p. m.).
Vanadium Alloys Steel Co. (Com.) (2 p. m.).
Wesson Oil & Snowdrift Co., Inc. ($4 Conv. Pfd.) (1:30 p. m.).

Wednesday, January 28

American Tobacco Co. (Com.) (4:15 p. m.).
Armstrong Cork Co. (Pfd. & Com.) (9:30 a. m.).
Fairbanks, Morse & Co., Inc. (Com.) (10 a. m.).
Freeport Sulphur Co. (Com.) (3:30 p. m.).
Green Bay & Western R. R. Co. (Com.) (11 a. m.).
Ingersoll-Rand Co. (Com.) (12 m.).
Inland Steel Co. (Com.) (2 p. m.).
International Silver Co. (Com.) (11:15 a. m.).
Kinney (G. R.) Co., Inc. (Pfd.) (10:30 a. m.).
Newport News Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Co. (Pfd. & Com) (11 a. m.).
Otis Elevator Co. (6% Pfd. & Com.) (1 p. m.).
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co. (Pfd. & Com.) (10:15 a. m.).

Thursday, January 29

American Metal Co., Ltd. (6% Pfd. & Com.) (1 p. m.).
Bethlehem Steel Corp. (7% Pfd. & Com.) (2:30 p. m.).
International Rys. of Central America (5% Pfd.) (11 a. m.).
Quaker State Oil Refining Corp. (Com.) (1:30 p. m.).
U. S. Playing Card Co. (Com.) (2:30 p. m.).
Warren Foundry & Pipe Corp. (Com.) (2 p. m.).

Friday, January 30

Hazel-Atlas Glass Co. (Com.) (10 a. m.).

Julius Kayser Earns $1.58

NEW YORK (AP)—Julius Kayser & Co., manufacturer of hosiery and other textile products, reported for rthe six months ended Dec. 31 net profit of $606,262 after provision for taxes, equal to $1.58 a share on the common stock. This compared with $225,662 or 56 cents a share in the last six months of 1940. The company's fiscal year ends June 30.

Kearney & Trecker

NEW YORK (AP)—The Kearney & Trecker Corporation, one of the major machine tool makers in the United States, reported net income of $1,067,938, equal to $2.70 a share, for the quarter ended Dec. 31, 1941, the first period of its fiscal year. It was the first report by the company since distribution of its shares to the public, making comparisons with prior periods unavailable.

Rustless Iron Net Up Sharply

NEW YORK (AP)—Rustless Iron & Steel Corp. reported consolidated net profit for the year ended Dec. 31 of $2,332,298, equal after preferred dividend requirements to $2.42 a common share, compared with $1,275,993 or $1.28 a common share in the preceding year. C. E. Tuttle, Chairman and President, estimated 1941 net sales were 121 per cent over those of 1940.

Retail Sales 20 to 28 P. C. Over '41 Week

NEW YORK (AP)—The rush to "stock up" with various types of goods against possible shortages and rising prices continued unabated throughout the country this week with many stores reporting the largest dollar volume in their history.

Dun & Bradstreet estimated retail sales at 20 to 28 per cent ahead of last year on the average with numerous areas reporting as much as 35 per cent improvement as consumers bore down on retail counters in increasing numbers and walked away with a wide variety of goods.

Buying Increases

"Rather than subsiding," the agency said in its weekly review, "the buying movement at retail showed signs of increasing momentum. The lines in which consumers were reported to be spending heavily against possible shortages and rising prices included all variety of merchandise. Rubber goods and textiles were particularly sought but drugs, radios, soap, canned goods, hosiery and metal notions were among other items in unusual demand.

"Retailers often remarked that while the buying strongly resembled the rush market of last August and September it was noticeably less concentrated. In place of the panicky demand of the summer, there was a more quiet and widespread stocking up in evidence. Stores were continuing to offer sale merchandise, but promotional activity had somewhat diminished and advertising lineage was no more than equal to last year's.

"Some men's clothing stores reported business in the first three weeks of the month already equalled the entire volume in January a year ago. The rush on overcoats and suits had widened to include many staple furnishings."

Wholesalers Busy

There was some reflection of the retail spurt in the sharply increased call for replacement goods in wholesale markets. Buyers found an increasing number of items hard to replace and some lines were completely withdrawn from sale.

Percentage increases in retail sales over a year ago in the major geographic areas were listed as follows: New England, 23 to 30; East, 26 to 30; Middle West, and Southwest 25 to 35; South, 20 to 26; Northwest, 16 to 21 and Pacific Coast, 19 to 22.

Commodity Futures

Chicago Board of Trade

Wheat	Open Today	Close Yesterday	Close Year Ago
May	1.31⅞	1.32	.85¼
July	1.33¼	1.33⅝	.79¼
September	1.35¼	1.35⅝	.79⅜
Corn			
May	.89⅜	.89⅛	.63
July	.91⅜	.91¼	.63½
September	.92¾	.92⅝	.63⅜
Oats			
May	.59⅞	.57⅞	.36¾
July	.59½	.59½	.33⅛
September	.59½	.59½	..
Soybeans			
May	1.95¾	1.95⅜	.97⅛
July	1.97⅜	1.96¾	.93¾
Rye			
May	.88½	.88	.45⅜
July	.90½	.90½	.46⅜
September	.92⅞	.92½	.47
Lard			
March	..	12.27	..
May	12.45	12.50	6.82
July	..	12.65	7.00

Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	19.02	19.07	18.92	19.06	19.07
May	19.14	19.23	19.07	19.21	19.15
July	19.26	19.35	19.19	19.32	19.31
October	19.38	19.46	19.30	19.44	19.42
December	19.41	19.49	19.39	19.49	19.46

Cocoa

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	8.54	8.54	8.54	8.54	8.53
May	8.60	8.60	8.60	8.61n	8.61
n—Nominal.					

Cottonseed Oil

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	13.95	13.95	13.95	13.95	13.96
July				13.95b	13.95

Black Pepper

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	6.35	6.35	6.35	6.34b	6.37
b—Bid.					

Sugar

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
NYMarNo3	...	...	...	2.99b	2.99

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Butter

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
*January	34.00	34.10	34.00	34.10	34.10
*February	34.55	34.60	34.50	34.60	34.60
*March	34.70	34.80	34.70	34.75	34.75

Eggs

†January	33.25	33.25	33.25	33.25	33.65
†October	34.20	34.20	34.00	34.00	34.25
‡February	32.00	32.00	31.75	31.80	32.40

Potatoes

March	3.29	3.29	3.26	3.27	3.29
November	2.79	2.80	2.79	2.80	2.77

*B.s. †R.s. ‡F.g.f.

Quotations for cotton, cottonseed oil, hides, sugar reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; for cocoa, pepper, potatoes, wool by J. S. Bache & Co.; for eggs, butter by J. L. Flagg. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

Boston Stocks

Jan. 24

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. close
8.75	Bos & Alb	86½	85⅛	86½	85
2.00	Bos Edison	23½	23⅛	23½	23¼
5.00	Bos Elevated	45½	45½	45½	45
...	B&M pr pf	7⅜	7	7⅜	6⅞
.72b	Bos Pers Prop	9½	9½	9½	10
6.00c	East MSR1stpf	87	87	87	85
...	Eastern SS	5	5	5	5
2.50	First Nat Strs	38⅜	37¾	38⅜	38
	Isle Royale	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
7.00a	N E Tel & Tel	98⅛	98¼	98⅛	98⅛
	90c 90c 90c	90c	H	4U0100	90c
2.00	Torrington	20¾	26⅛	26½	26¼
2.50	Unit Shoe M	54½	54½	54½	55

* Ex-dividend. † Ex-rights. a Paid in 1941, no regular rate. b Including extras. c Paid in 1941 on account of accumulations. d Paid or payable in 1942, no regular rate.

Air-Way Electric Shows Gain

NEW YORK (AP)—Air-Way Electric Appliance Corp., including Toledo Vacuum Cleaner Co. and Air-Way Branches, Inc., for the 48 weeks ended Nov. 29, 1941, reported net profit of $100,035, or $6.08 a share on the 7 per cent first preferred stock, compared with net earning of $39,609, or $2.40 a share on the first preferred for the year ended Dec. 28, 1940. On Feb. 10, a special meeting of stockholders will be held at Toledo, Ohio, to act upon a proposed merger with Toledo Vacuum Cleaner Co.

Dep't Store Sales Up 45 P. C.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board estimated that department store sales in the week ended Jan. 17 were 45 per cent larger than in the corresponding week last year.

New N. A. S. D. Head

Conway Studios

H. H. Dewar

Of Dewar, Robertson & Pancoast, San Antonio, Texas, elected Chairman of the National Association of Securities Dealers for 1942, to succeed Robert W. Baird of the Wisconsin Company of Milwaukee, Wis. Mr. Baird was elected Treasurer.

Commodity Prices Increase 0.6 P. C. In Week of Jan. 17

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Wholesale commodity prices increased 0.6 per cent during the week ended January 17, according to the U. S. Department of Labor.

Since mid-December, continues the report, there has been a rise of 2.7 per cent and the index now stands at 95.6 per cent of the 1926 average, the highest level since September, 1929.

In addition to an advance of 2 per cent for farm products, foods rose 1.7 per cent; chemicals and allied products and housefurnishing goods, 0.3 per cent; and textile products, building materials and miscellaneous commodities, 0.2 per cent. Hides and leather products declined fractionally, while the indexes for fuel and lighting materials and metals and metal products remained unchanged at last week's level.

(1926=100) Commodity grps	Jan. 17 1942	Jan. 10 1942	P.C. Changes to Jan. 17 '42 from Jan. 10 1942	Jan. 18 1941
All commodities	95.6	95.0	+ 0.6	+18.6
Farm products	100.8	98.8	+ 2.0	+41.2
Foods	94.1	92.5	+ 1.7	+27.7
Hides & leather	115.6	115.7	— 0.1	+12.3
Textile products	92.6	92.4	+ 0.2	+24.1
Fuel & light mtls	78.9	78.9		+ 8.7
Metal & products	103.5	103.5		+ 5.8
Bldg materials	109.1	108.9	+ 0.2	+ 9.4
Chem & allied	95.6	95.3	+ 0.3	+21.6
Housefurnish'gs	102.7	102.4	+ 0.3	+13.6
Misc commod	87.9	87.7	+ 0.2	+14.3
Raw materials	95.6	94.5	+ 1.2	+28.7
Semimnfd atcls	91.4	91.3	+ 0.1	+12.7
Manufact prods	96.5	96.0	+ 0.5	+15.2
Com other than farm products	94.5	94.1	+ 0.4	+14.4
Com other than farm and foods	94.4	94.3	+ 0.1	+11.7

Gasoline Price Increases Approved

WASHINGTON (AP)—A three-tenths of a cent a gallon increase on all grades of gasoline sold in 15 eastern and southern states has been approved by the Office of Price Administration.

The increase, which will be permitted on all sales, including tank wagons, service stations, and other retail outlets, was granted with assurances given the oil industry last fall by Price Administrator Leon Henderson and Petroleum Co-ordinator Harold Ickes.

At that time the oil companies were told that they would be reimbursed for additional transportation expenses incurred in efforts to relieve the petroleum shortage on the east coast by using tank cars and other high cost methods in place of tankers.

States affected by the increase are Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and the District of Columbia.

New Group, ABA to Discuss State Tax on Nat'l Banks

ALBANY, N. Y. (AP)—Appointment of a national tax association committee to confer with the American Bankers Association on proposed federal legislation to permit state taxation of national banks was announced.

State Senator F. S. Edmonds of Pennsylvania heads the committee, which includes G. A. Youngquist, Minneapolis, former Assistant U. S. Attorney General, and State Tax Commissioners Mark Graves of New York, C. H. Morrissett of Virginia, and H. F. Long of Massachusetts.

Seth T. Cole, association president, said creation of the committee was ordered at the organization's annual meeting several months ago at St. Paul, Minn.

Gasoline Prices Advanced

NEW YORK (AP)—The Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey and affiliated companies, Standard Oil Co. of Pennsylvania and Colonial Beacon Oil Co. have announced an increase of 3/10 cent per gallon in the price of all motor fuels except aviation gasoline. The revision lifts service station gasoline prices in New York 3/10 cent above the present ranges of 13.4 to 14.5 cents per gallon exclusive of the 5½ cents tax.

Tire Dealers Want Action Toward Relief

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 (AP)—The House Small Business Committee warned Government officials generally that unless action is taken soon for the relief of independent tire dealers, "this committee may take some action.'

Chairman Patman (D—Texas) voiced the committee's view after independent tire dealers had flatly accused the large tire manufacturing companies of seeking to drive the independents out of business through price-cutting and other practices."

Not a Threat

"We are not saying that as a threat," Senator Patman added.

He prefaced his declaration with the statement he believed distribution of tires should be the exclusive business of independent operators and said "some very high officials in this Government believe the same way," but nothing has been done about it.

The Texan said he believed the large tire companies, the mail order houses and the big gasoline concerns distributing tires did not need the revenue they received from tire sales to continue a profitable business, whereas tire sales furnished the main income of the independent dealer.

D. G. Hale, Colorado Springs, Colo., dealer, who said he formerly managed a store for the Firestone Tire & Rubber Company, accused the large tire companies of cutting their profits to as little as 60 cents a year in order to undersell the independents.

In December of 1932, Mr. Hale said, he attended a meeting of company store managers at which a high official of the company told the managers a profit of five cents a month, or 60 cents a year "was a satisfactory proposition." The goal of this low-profit program, he asserted, was "to get the independent dealer's business, give him competition he can't meet and put him out of business."

More Complaints

A similar complaint was made by Lester E. Malkerson, Minneapolis tire dealer. He accused the company-owned stores of controlling distribution of retreading rubber to the detriment of the independents. Mr. Malkerson said the Department of Justice is investigating the complaint.

Representative Pittenger (R—Minnesota) told the committee the tire freezing order was so drastic it would defeat its own purpose. He was one of 15 House members who made short statements.

Representative Maas (R—Minnesota) said small business must be provided for if defense production was to be increased.

"We are sunk in our defense effort unless we harness small business and let the people work where they are," commented Representative Curtis (R—Nebraska).

Business Personals

James F. Burns, Jr., President of the Association of Stock Exchange Firms, announced that Harold P. Goodbody, of Goodbody & Co., has been elected a Director of the Association to fill the vacancy created by the recent retirement of Glenn G. Munn, of Paine, Webber & Co.

Walter L. Wright, of DeCoppet & Doremus, was elected President of the Cashiers' Section of the Association of Stock Exchange Firms at its twenty-fifth annual meeting.

Townsend, Anthony & Tyson and F. L. Dabney & Co., long established brokerage houses and members of the New York Stock Exchange, announce that they propose to join the businesses of the two firms under the name of Townsend, Dabney & Tyson, on Feb. 2, 1942. Thir main office will be at 30 State Street, Boston, and branch offices established by the former firms will be maintained in western Massachusetts, Maine and New Hampshire.

Thomas E. King has been admitted to the firm of Hixon & Stewart members of the Chicago Stock Exchange as a general partner and the name of the firm changed to Hixon, Stewart & King. Mr. King was formerly a partner of Langill & Co. here and will continue to trade unlisted securities, specializing in public utilities.

Ingo A. Esch has retired from partnership in Sutro Bros. & Co., New York.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:30 a. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	11:30
4 3¼s 46-44	105.17	105.17	105.17
5 2¾s 65-60	109.18	109.18	109.18
13 2½s 72-67	100.18	100.18	100.18

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	11:30
5 Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	90¼	90¼	90¼
5 Alleghany 5s 50 Mod	63	62⅞	63
6 Alleghany Inc 5s 50	57	57	57
1 Am & For P 5s 2039	69	69	69
14 AmIGChem 5½s 49	102	102	102
2 Am T&T 3¼s 66	107¼	107	107
18 Am T&T 3¼s 61	107⅜	107	107⅜
5 Am T&T 3s 56	107⅞	107¾	107⅞
12 Ann Arbor 4s 95	65½	65⅜	65½
6 Arm Del 4s 55	104½	104½	104½
1 AT&SF aj 4s 95 st	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞
18 Atl & Birm 4s 33	18	18	18
6 A C Line clt 4s 52	72½	72⅜	72½
4 A C Line 4½s 64	65½	65½	65½
1 A C Line 5s 45	97¾	97¾	97¾
9 Atl & Dan 1st 4s 48	36¾	36¾	36¾
8 B&O 1st mtg 4s st	64¾	64⅝	64¾
25 B&O 95 st A	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜
3 B&O 95 st C	42¾	42¾	42¾
12 B&O 96 st P	38	37⅞	38
53 B&O cv 60 st	38½	38⅛	38⅛
13 B&O 4s 48	62¼	62	62¼
3 B&O S W 50 st	47	46½	47
12 Bang&Aroo cn 4s 51	56	55⅞	55⅞
5 Bang&Ar cv 4s 51 st	55⅞	55¾	55⅞
1 Bang & Aroo 5s 43	97½	97½	97½
3 BellTPa 5s 48B	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
5 Beth Stl 3½s 52	105½	105½	105½
12 Boston&Me 4½s 70	39⅝	39½	39⅝
1 Boston&Me 4s 60	73	73	73
7 Bos&NY AirL 4s 55	18½	18½	18½
8 Buf R&P 57 st	40¼	39⅞	40¼
5 Bur C R&No 5s 34ct	63⅜	63⅜	63⅜
1 Bush Term 5s 55	58	58	58
3 Can Nat Ri 4½s 57	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
1 Can Pac 4s perp	66¼	66⅛	66¼
2 Celanese 3s 55	100	100	100
2 Cen B Un Pac 4s 48	28¾	28¾	28¾
6 Cen of Ga 5½s 59	4	4	4
1 Cen of Ga 5s 59 C	4	4	4
12 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	13¾	12⅞	13¾
2 Cen New Eng 4s 61	69	69	69
12 Cen N Y Pow 3¾s 62	107¼	107¼	107¼
14 Cen Pac 5s 60	56½	56¼	56¼
2 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	76½	76½	76½
5 Cen R R N J 5s 87	17¾	17¾	17¾
5 Cen R R N J 4s 87	15	15	15
1 Certain-td 5½s 48	84¾	84¾	84¾
500 Beech Aire	8½	8½	8½
200 Bell Aire (2g)	14⅞	14¾	14⅞
10 Bell Tel Can (

Navy Sinks Submarines Off Coast

Continued from Page 1

craft and pilots are outfighting the Axis foe.

General Arnold was answering a declaration by the Truman investigating committee that only 25 per cent of present United States airplane production is of types equal or superior to foreign craft.

American pilots defending the Burma Road and Rangoon have shot down between 90 and 100 Japanese planes since Dec. 7 with loss of only three planes and three men. Many of the victorious planes have been of the type the Senate committee termed substandard, General Arnold reported.

Approximately three fourths of the $12,500,000,000 bill sent to the Senate by the House would go for the purchase of 23,000 combat and 10,000 training airplanes.

The rest of the money is earmarked for expansion of plane-production facilities, aircraft communications, armor, ammunition, and bombs. Also included is a $30,000,000 item for construction of Douglas Dam near Dandridge, Tenn., at one time bitterly opposed by Senator Kenneth McKellar (D) of Tennessee, but asked by the War Department.

House Acts Quickly

The House acted quickly to provide the funds for American supremacy after being told by Representative Clarence Cannon (D) of Missouri, Appropriations Chairman, that "the whole issue of this war depends on taking and holding control of the air in every theater of war."

The Navy's statement on submarine warfare in the Atlantic supported reports that a "war of nerves" is being conducted against the Nazis as to the whereabouts and fate of their sraft. The public's aid in this campaign was enlisted.

Thus far the Navy has announced no sinkings of submarines but its statement indicates that the "whole story" will be told as soon as possible without giving aid to the enemy. No hint was given as to how long a waiting period would be considered safe.

Navy's Statement

The Navy statement follows:

There are many rumors and unofficial reports about the capture or destruction of enemy submarines.

Some of the recent visitors to our territorial waters will never enjoy the return portion of their voyage. Furthermore, the percentage of one-way traffic is increasing, while that of two-way traffic is satisfactorily on the decline.

But there will be no information given out about the fate of the enemy submarine excursionists who don't get home, until that information is no longer of aid and comfort to the enemy.

This is a phase of the game of war secrecy into which every American should enter enthusiastically.

It is a phase which is not only important from the purely military viewpoint of naval operation but from the viewpoint of psychological counteroffensive as well.

American Counter Blow

The Nazis think themselves pretty clever in the field of psychological warfare. Secrecy surrounding the fate of their submarines is a counter blow the American people can give them which may serve to shake some of their superconfidence.

It is a game in which every American can and should participate. The Navy will "take care" of enemy submarines, and the people can help the Navy and the country by keeping quiet about what they see or hear of the process or its results.

The press and the radio have made a great, patriotic contribution by voluntarily disciplining themselves in the matter of reporting such incidents as may have come to their attention unofficially.

All the people can make the same contribution. Even if you have seen a submarine captured or destroyed, keep it to yourself. Let the enemy guess what happened.

Whispers and gossip can give information of value or comfort to the enemy. If you know something, keep it to yourself. If you hear something, stop its circulation with you—don't pass it on.

All May Contribute

By this conduct every American can make his contribution to the Navy's world-wide effort to eliminate the enemy submarine menace.

Then as soon as the whole story can be told without giving aid or comfort to the enemy, it will be told frankly and officially.

As Secretary Knox said on Dec. 21:

"The release of information of attacks on our shipping, unaccompanied by information as to what we are doing to protect it, must not be construed by the public as an indication that the Navy has done nothing about it.

"Immediate announcement of the strength and disposition of the United States naval forces which are combatting enemy submarines, the methods that we have used, and the place and time of our attacks upon them, would provide the enemy with military information which he would dearly love to have."

Not everybody can get a chance to personally participate in the antisubmarine actions at sea, but every American can regard silence and secrecy as his own personal antisubmarine weapon.

Most Americas to Speed Break With Axis

Continued from Page 1

session of Congress to approve any break with the Axis.

Also a state of siege gives the executive a firm grip on the press and all public assemblies. So the stage is set for possible delays running into months. One Argentine counterproposal has been that Buenos Aires be permitted to wait until after the congressional elections next April.

Apart from Article Three the rest of the declaration emerged from the mill with only one slight change. The concluding article modified the original provision that relations with the axis be resumed eventually only by unanimous consent of the less forceful wording that the resumption of relations have the "character of solidarity."

Dramatic Meeting

The scenes surrounding the most important session of the entire Rio consultations were surcharged with drama despite the atmosphere of anti-climax due to Argentina's repudiation of the stronger text accepted by Dr. Enrique Ruiz Guinazu, Foreign Minister of Argentina, Jan. 21. This was rejected by Buenos Aires which submitted lengthy counter proposals. The final draft emerging from the secret sessions, which occupied most of yesterday, squeezed out the wordiness, leaving the basic reservations necessary to satisfy the Argentine Government.

The official reactions of all the Foreign Offices as given at the long public session ending 9:30 p. m., yesterday indicated that the declaration at Rio represents the lowest common denominator acceptable to those nations seeking action on the allied side.

The setting mingled the intimacy of a large family with the Old World refinement of a second floor salon in Itamaraty Palace. A modern touch was given by five large air conditioning units standing in the arched windows which ordinarily overlook the swan pond.

Emerging from the private office of Dr. Oswaldo Aranha, Foreign Minister of Brazil, the delegates went to the adjoining salon through a crowd eagerly awaiting the decision. The delegates took seats in the high back carved chairs around the long table of fine Brazilian hardwood nearly filling the room. Girl clerks, stenographers, reporters, and photographers pressed close to the chairs.

The first speaker introduced by Dr. Aranha was the Bolivian Foreign Minister, Dr. Eduardo Anze Matienzo. He read the text of the declaration of Rio. All present then knew that the Americas had chosen unanimity rather than the more forceful statement sought by most delegations.

Argentine Speaks

Dr. Ruiz Guinazu was given the floor for a long discourse filled with legal niceties and talk about the coming peace which the assembly listened to in strained politeness and without enthusiasm.

Real feeling came out when the Mexican Foreign Minister, Ezequiel Padilla, directly rebutting many statements made by Dr. Ruiz Guinazu, insisted that the time for sacrifices, not words, had come. The crowd burst repeatedly into sustained cheers and cries of "Viva America."

Dr. Guani spoke next, saying that Uruguay had come to Rio to break relations and he would recommend action immediately.

Sumner Welles, United States Undersecretary of State, spoke in Spanish. He refrained from eulogies, merely stating that he had come to maintain the largest possible degree of solidarity and in that spirit he was signing the approved text.

Dr. Aranha ended the session with an impassioned plea for tolerance, patience, humility and mutual consideration. One America was his theme with division unthinkable.

The informed consensus appears to be that Rio chose the less thorny of two alternatives in view of the unyielding Argentine resistance to any immediate break with the Axis. The first alternative was for the other nations to go ahead, leaving Argentina, and possibly Chile, outside. The other alternative was to maintain unity on the highest possible level of agreed action.

Text of American Resolution

RIO DE JANEIRO, Jan. 24 (AP)—The text of the compromise Pan-American resolution calling for a diplomatic rupture with Japan, Germany and Italy:

Article One: The American republics reaffirm their declaration to consider any act of aggression by an extra-continental state against one of them as an act of aggression against all, by being an immediate threat to the liberty and independence of America.

Article Two: The American representatives reaffirm their complete solidarity and determination to co-operate all together for reciprocal protection until the effects of the present aggression on the continent have disappeared.

Article Three: The American republics, following the procedure established by their own laws and within the position and circumstances of each country in the present international conflict, recommend rupture of their diplomatic relations with Japan, Germany and Italy, inasmuch as the first of these states attacked and the other two declared war on an American country.

Article Four: The American republics declare finally that before re-establishing relations to which the previous paragraph refers they will consult among themselves so that their decision may have a solid character.

Ways to Prevent Inflation

Continued from Page 1

of burdens, we shall probably be cheated by shrinking dollars, and the country will suffer inflation.

Detailed Study Made

These recommendations are offered by the Public Affairs Committee, a private, nonprofit group made up of prominent Americans, and are a part of a detailed study prepared for the committee by John M. Clark, Professor of Economics at Columbia University and called "How to Check Inflation."

The price control bill which emerged from Congress yesterday is seen by Professor Clark as inadequate largely because it has made no provision to keep wages in line and because it encourages rather than discourages a considerable rise in the cost of farm products.

Wages and Prices

"We are on the edge of serious inflation," Professor Clark declares. "It cannot be prevented by price ceilings alone, or by taxes alone, or by credit controls alone. We need all of these, and also an effective policy in the national interest as to farm prices and wages. The last is our most urgent need."

Discussing the possibility that wage earners may call for wage increases to offset the extra taxes as well as the increased cost of living, Professor Clark says that this would defeat one of the main purposes of the taxes which is to restrict consumer purchasing power at a time of shortage of consumer goods.

To avoid this situation Professor Clark stresses the need of compulsory savings.

"Compulsory savings would allow people to have their income, while preventing them from trying to spend it on goods that are not there," he says. "There are various such suggestions, the simplest one being that any future wage increases be paid in defense bonds. Or special social security levies could be made in preparation for the extraordinary calls for benefits that may materialize after the war ends.

"The most elaborate proposal is the 'Keynes Plan' which has been partly adopted in Great Britain. This provides for in income levy that is part tax and part loan. For the smallest incomes it is all loan, and for the largest it is mostly tax. The idea is that these loans are to be repaid when the war is over and when some extra dollars in the pockets of consumers may help sustain output and provide employment in the depression which is generally expected to follow the war."

A Tax on Everyone

Dealing with whom inflation hurts and how it operates to the grave disadvantage of nearly everybody, Professor Clark writes:

"Inflation is a tax everyone pays but which, for the most part, never gets to the Government. Some cannot shift it, some can, and some can more than shift it. The result is injustice during the emergency, and continuous headaches long after it is over. Fixed incomes shrink the most: retirement allowances and pensions, insurance policies, interest on bonds (including the Government bonds the citizens are being urged to buy). Fixed incomes carried over from 1914 into the decade of 1919-1929 shrank about 40 per cent in purchasing power.

"Farmers enjoyed a few prosperous years, but suffered for them long afterward. Among various things farmers suffer from is a tendency to buy farm land on mortgage at prices so high that the yield can afford only a slim return on the investment. Real farm income first rose and then shrank as other prices rose, while the value of farm land rose 70 per cent from 1913 to 1920, and then sank back. But farm mortgages did not shrink; and the amount of the farmer's crop that was eaten up by debt charges was greatly increased.

"The Government itself had to pay higher prices for everything it bought, and was left with a larger debt on its hands because of inflation. The weight of this was increased by disturbed economic conditions, including the depression of 1921 and its lasting effects on farmers. We are bound to have similar troubles in store for us in putting our economic system back on a peace footing. If it has to be done while an inflated price balloon is collapsing, the difficulties will be that much greater.

"Last but not least, inflation gets in the way of the war effort. It starts the citizens bidding against the Government for scarce goods and for skilled labor. It increases the risks of loss that a business faces if it builds plants at high prices. It multiplies occasions for wage disputes, and the resulting strikes hamper production.

"All in all, inflation is an expensive luxury."

Russians Stronger Than Ever

Continued from Page 1

the belief that the German Army is routed, as losses on both sides are extremely heavy and the Germans are fighting to the last man."

He said that Russian production in the Urals had been doubled since the German invasion and that many factories removed piecemeal from the front to the west now were coming into full production again. He expressed the conviction that Russia, with British and American aid, would be able fully to equip the Red Army to resist any German attack during the spring and summer.

"The Russians are still sending equipment to China," he said.

He explained that Joseph Stalin was fulfilling the present agreement with the Chinese but would not likely be able to increase the flow of munitions.

He described Stalin as a "great strategist" and said that the Russian leader was personally directing the main strategy along the entire front.

Youth in the Saddle

Much of the Russian Army's success has been due to the fact that they are giving young generals a chance to show their mettle, Sir Stafford asserted, and are putting the older men in positions of less responsibility.

"Some other countries I know of might well follow this policy of giving youth its chance," he told the press conference, and his hearers burst into laughter.

The former Ambassador said that the Russian General Staff was extremely anxious for the British to clear Libya of the Axis forces because it believed this would be of great aid to the general war effort.

Sir Stafford said that he believed it was "not the policy of the Russian Government to spread Communism over Europe."

"The Russians do not care what kind of government European countries have as long as it is not Nazi," he added.

In response to a question about the attitude of the Stalin Government regarding religion, he said the "Government still believes religion is not good for the people and it still is being discouraged but not suppressed."

Sir Stafford said that the greatest single factor in the Russian successes had been the spirit of the people which enabled them to carry on despite enormous suffering and tremendous transportation difficulties.

"Some districts are short of food because transportation is all taken up by war needs," he said.

Immense suffering from cold has been caused by bomb and shell blasted windows, he explained, saying that once the windows were broken it was impossible to heat homes in temperatures 40 degrees below zero—and even heating systems froze.

Sir Stafford described the Russian man in the street as friendly toward the British and said the average Russian greatly admired the United States mechanical genius. But he is not well informed on foreign affairs, Sir Stafford added.

Argentina Suspends Pro-Axis Paper

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Jan. 24 (AP)—The pro-Axis newspaper Pampero was suspended for two days by the Government today as a consequence of its editorial yesterday attacking the United States and other allied American republics.

This was the second suspension meted out to the paper for violating the Government's regulations under the proclaimed state of siege which gives authority over the press.

Florida Bank Acts To Reward Fliers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—American fliers who succeed in sinking any Axis battleship or aircraft carrier during the war will share in the reward fund established by the Board of Directors of the Florida National Bank at the thirty-sixth annual stockholders' meeting recently.

The resolution provides for the establishment of this fund by the local bank and its affiliates of the Florida National group throughout the State to provide for the payment of $500 to the crew or crews of any American aircraft officially credited with the sinkings.

First in line of payment was a check of $500 to Mrs. Colin P. Kelly, Jr., wife of the late Madison, Fla., flier, who was responsible for the sinking of the Japanese battleship Haruna.

2 Freighters Sunk

AN EAST CANADIAN PORT, Jan. 24 (AP) — Two west-bound freighters, of British and Norwegian registry, have been sunk in new submarine operations in the Atlantic, officials disclosed with the arrival of 70 survivors here last night.

Two torpedoes struck the British ship and killed three men in the stokehold, crew members said. Three of the 42 who escaped were seriously injured. A Canadian merchantman picked them up.

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BOSTON, 230 Comm. Ave.—Spacious 1-rm. furn. suites; kitchenettes, dinettes; suitable for 2 or 3; complete $55-$60; finest loc., refined atmosphere; hotel type entrance, latest modern appointments. E. Allen.

MIAMI, FLA.—New 1 bedroom guesthouse; quiet Coconut Grove section. Moderate rent. 2924 Jefferson St. Ph. 4-2827.

APARTMENTS TO LET

AT COOLIDGE CORNER
Rent Now while these values are available

PELHAM HALL
1284 Beacon St. BEA 2430
3, 4 and 5-room suites in a modern, fireproof building. 24-hour switchboard and elevator service.

The REGENT
1401 Beacon St. BEA 3080
Attractive 3-room kitchenette suites. Elevator attendant on day and night duty.

The WARWICK
1450 Beacon St. ASP 8168
4-room suites, including 2 bedrooms and smart, modernized kitchenettes. Unusual values now.

NORDBLOM MGT. HUB. 7000
BOSTON, MASS.

Hotel Beaconsfield
TRAINED PERSONNEL . . .
competent to render the best of service under any circumstances . . . spacious rooms, delicious meals, full hotel service assure residents of The Beaconsfield comfortable, serene living.
Transient rooms and family suites available. ASPinwall 6800
12 min. to South Station from Beaconsfield Station
Gilman M. Lougee, Manager
1731 BEACON STREET, BROOKLINE

AVAILABLE 1st of February, 2 apts., 5 rooms and bath; hot-air furnace; 2nd and 3rd floors; adults only; situated at 44 Old Morton St., Dorchester, Mass. Phone BLUe Hills 1791.

BOSTON, FENWAY 1-2-3 Rooms
FREE REFRIGERATION; LARGE RECEPTION HALL, elevator; restricted tenancy; $35-$75. MRS. BAILEY, KEN. 4927, or GILES, KIR. 2345.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS. 2-3-4 Rooms
Wood Fireplace; Electric Refrigerators; pleasantly situated; restricted tenancy; $60 to $75. GILES, KIR. 2345.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

N. Y. C., 629 West 115th St. (6-D)—Student will share apartment with two other women, under 45. Bright, pleasant, quiet, fireproof, conveniently located, $7.50 each.

APARTMENTS WANTED

FURNISHED APARTMENT with 2 or 3 rooms. Walking distance Devonshire St., Boston. Ground floor and back yard desired. Box S-39, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WANTED—Entirely furnished 1 room apartment with kitchenette and bath. Elevator or first floor. Reasonable. Quiet. Address Box S-37, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOUSES TO LET

WELLESLEY, MASS.—Attractive furn. home; 7 rooms and sun porch. Owner wishes to retain room. Reasonable. Wel. 1575-W, or write 35 Elmwood Road.

OFFICES TO LET

Practitioner's office available afternoon hours. Centrally located, nicely furn. Box R-38, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BOSTON, 26-32-40 Fenway—Room and meals, $10 weekly and up. For appointment to see rooms phone MR. ALPHIN, Ken. 1574.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Nice room and board for elderly woman. Good heat. Near bath. Call Aspinwall 9619.

MIAMI, FLA. — Clean rooms; Swedish cook; $45 week, double. Two room suite, 11 windows, fireplace, for four, $25 each; bus at door. Also careful driver. MRS. KESLER, R-3, Box 1031, Miami, Fla.

ROOM, board and companionship in home with quiet surroundings for elderly persons. Phone Arlington 0208-W (Mass.).

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED

ROOM AND BOARD in comfortable apt. Moderately priced. Near The Christian Science Mother Church. Refs. exchanged. Box W-30, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 346 Com. Ave.—Pleasant sunny rm., 3rd floor; walking distance The Christian Science Mother Church. Mrs. Burdwood. Com. 9323.

BROOKLINE, MASS. — Quiet and attractive room, fireplace, breakfast if desired. Suitable for teacher, business woman or student. Near car line. Phone evenings, Longwood 5615.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 165 Davis Ave.—Pleasant front room, in convenient location. Reasonable.

MIAMI, FLA. — Two beautifully furnished rooms, twin beds, private bath; quiet neighborhood. Week or season. Use of car if desired. 2975 S. W. 6th St. Ph. 4-1252.

N. Y. C., 162 W. 54th (Cor. 7th Ave.) Apt. 8-B—Attractively furnished studio type; sunny, private apt.; excellent location; business persons.

N. Y. C., 125 W. 58th St. (Apt. 4-E)—Lovely large double room, desirable location. COL. 5-8884. MRS. SHANNON.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

MIAMI, FLA.—Home for rest, study, attention. Meals optional. MRS. MARY G. MARTIN, 27 N. W. Ave. Phone 41882.

PLEASANT outlook home, transients, permanent; for rest or study; elderly people welcomed; attention if desired. Hollis, L. I. HO. 5-9484.

THE MAPLES
BROOKLINE, MASS.
A quiet and harmonious home for rest and study; experienced care if needed. (Management of Mrs. Minnie J. Carter since 1917). State License. 12 Mason Terrace, Long. 1090.

PAYING GUESTS

STAMFORD, CONN., 71 Grove St.—Family adults, Christian Scientists; share home congenial adults; reasonable; large rooms; private bath; references.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2400

Local Classified

(Continued)

HELP WANTED—MEN

AT ONCE — LAUNDRY DRIVER for well-established route. Dedham Custom Laundry, Dedham, Mass. Tel. Ded 0108; evgs. Ded. 2449.

COUNSELOR—Modern New England summer camp (private, boys and girls); alert camp person—former counselor or director—with some following; salary and commission. Box S-31, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

HOUSEKEEPER—For father and daughters. Well educated, refined. Write giving complete information, including age and religious preference. Box R-39, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SALESMEN WANTED

SALES OPPORTUNITY
Daily newspaper seeks retail advertising solicitor. Applicant must be member of a Worcester Christian Science church, preferably resident of Worcester. Should have had some sales experience or advertising training. Minimum of two working days each week required. Commission basis. Open to man or woman.

Write Box R-23, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

SOMEWHERE THERE'S A PLACE
SCHOOL LIBRARY MUSEUM
INSTITUTION OR BUSINESS
Where my talents can be useful. I am qualified because I am college-trained and of mature judgment, I am experienced in business and institutional work and have a cultural and practical background of value in education, social service or commerce. Can deal harmoniously with normal people, also handicapped. Can assume responsibility. Christian Scientist. Address: Box 216, Northport, N. Y.

German Refugee, Protestant, educated (Oxford, Grenoble, Freiburg) seeks suitable employment. Write Box D-2, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COMPANION—Light housework. Christian Scientist. Free to Travel. Excellent driver. Middlesged. Would like refined home environment. Go anywhere. Box S-38. The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

COMPANION-SECRETARY-HOUSEKEEPER—Refined, well-educated woman desires position; highest references. Free to travel. Box X-5, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

HOUSEKEEPER-COMPANION for elderly lady or housekeeper for one or two adults, no children. References furn. Mrs. A. E. Dion, 128 Vinton St., Melrose, Mass.

ANTIQUES

MUST SACRIFICE Glass, China, Prints, Books, from private party; shown by appointment. Call LON. 8545 (Brookline, Mass.) bet. 9-5; no dealers.

ANTIQUES WANTED

BEST PRICES for Currier & Ives Prints, Winter scenes, ships, railroads, mining, old paintings. Box M-38, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

OLD NEEDLEWORK made before 1800. Embroidered arms or Crewel work, showing early designs. Box P-43, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—'41 Ford de luxe, 2-door sedan, many accessories; no dealers; driven only by owner about 6000 miles. Phone Asp 1209 (Brookline, Mass.).

AUTOMOBILE REPAIRING

REPAIR YOUR CAR NOW!
while parts are available.
HOOVER MOTORS, Park Sq., Boston, Hub. 7100.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE, CHURCH PEWS
City Building Wrecking Co., Prospect 1211. 185 Somerville Ave., Somerville, Mass.

HOME SERVICE

STEUBENIZING SERVICE OF NEW ENGLAND, 251 Harvard St., Brookline, Mass. Asp. 5874—Fireproof your home, mothproof your rugs, furniture and clothes; painting and interior decorating; 5-year guarantee; no job too large or small; free estimates; serving homes for 10 years.

JEWELERS

SELL your old diamonds, gold, jewelry, silver. Buy Defense Bonds and Stamps. WIDMER, 31 West Street, Boston. Liberty 3917.

JEWELERS-WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

PEST CONTROL

ROACHES, rodents, termites eliminated. Guarantee Exterminating Company, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C. LOngacre 5-6600. 24 hours' service. Suburban branches.

PIANOS

STEINWAYS and other standard makes. Bought, Sold, Rented, Reconditioned. All pianos guaranteed. ERNEST DAVIS, 160 W. 56, N.Y.C.

PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY B. DURFEE
Graduate of Perkins Institution
26 Ladd St., Watertown, Mass. Wat. 6766

REPAIRING

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While-U-Wait Boston's Finest Pen Shop
PENCRAFT, INC., 5 Bromfield St. LIB. 3913

TELEPHONE SERVICE

DISTINCTIVE Mail Address-Telephone. We act as your secretary; instructions carefully followed; mail, messages forwarded, $2.50 mo.
MADOR SERVICE
475 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C. Tel. Murray Hill 3-1093

TYPEWRITERS

BOYLSTON TYPEWRITER SERVICE
Little Bldg., Boston. Hub. 3564. Repaired, rented, sold. Free deliv. service.

UPHOLSTERING

CHAS. W. ANTON, 114 Stoughton St., Dorchester, Mass. Col. 3206—Upholstering, cabinet and antique repairing, mattresses, cushions and feather pillows renovated.

USED CARS

1940 CHEV. STATION WAGON Master DeLuxe. Radio and heater; tires excellent. HAROLD PARKER, Inc., Braintree, Mass. Bra. 2240.

Alabama

BIRMINGHAM

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-6661, 8 to 9 a. m.—5-7 p. m. daily
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Goodrich Silvertown Stores
THE HOME OF COMPLETE ECONOMICAL CAR SERVICE
21st St. at Ave. B Phone 3-5164

SWP HOUSE PAINT
A Proven Paint for millions of homes
WASHABLE WALLPAPER

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
2016 Third Avenue Phone 3-4125

PANDORA
Beauty Shoppe
at Five Points
FRED BLANKENSHIP, Mgr.
Phone 3-6963

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping the advertiser appreciate the value of the Monitor.

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM
(Continued)

UTOPIA BOB JOYCE
Pressing Cleaning Dyeing Altering
CONVENIENTLY LOCATED CASH AND CARRY BRANCH OFFICES
Prompt Delivery Service
PHONE 3-4216

Install
IRON FIREMAN
Automatic Heat
MAC-WATES FUEL CO.
2801 5th Avenue South 7-7117

ED. S. MOORE, INC.
NOTHING BUT INSURANCE — WE WILL BOND YOU
TEL. 3-6236
2028½ 1st AVE. N. • BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

MOBILE

Gayfer's
MOBILE'S FINEST DEPARTMENT STORE
Style—Quality—Price

DIXIE DAIRIES, INC.
Pasteurized "Grade A" Milk
Cottage Cheese
Chocolate Milk
Cream
Dexter 1634 Prichard, Ala.

Eat at
MORRISON'S
Good food at reasonable prices and excellent service

MONTGOMERY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Dial 4409, hours 8:30 to 10:30 a. m. daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DAVIS MOTOR CO.
Pontiac—Cadillac—LaSalle
U. S. Tires, Interstate Oil and Grease
One-Stop Service Station
401 Montgomery St. Phone Cedar 178

SHULMAN'S
For Fine Cakes
Delicious Bread and Rolls
South's Largest Retail Bakery
902 South Court Street C-4548

More than 61 Years at the Same Location
CAPITOL CLOTHING STORE
"On the Square"

Florida

CORAL GABLES

THE STORE OF UNUSUAL GIFTS
GREETING CARDS
TALLIES, PLACE CARDS, FAVORS
STATIONERY
Stone's Stationery and Gift Shop

DODGE and PLYMOUTH
Specializing in
Service
at Moderate Prices
TUTAN MOTORS
216 MINORCA AVENUE PHONE 4-7641

DAYTONA BEACH

Curtis Dry Goods Co.
Shop here for a beautiful selection of fine piece goods, table linens, bed spreads, curtains.
Barbizon Underthings
Hosiery, neckwear, linens, drapery materials.
150 SOUTH BEACH STREET

Daytona Sheet Metal Works
ROOFING—HEATING
Johns-Manville—Barrett Roofing
Duo-Therm—Sunbeam Furnaces
Petro NoKol Oil Burners
116 So. Segrave, Daytona Beach Ph. 2810

ATLANTIC LAUNDRY
Dry Cleaning and Rug Cleaning
Telephone 155
401 Cypress St., Daytona Beach, Fla.

THE BOOTERY
Selby Arch Preserver and Enna Jettick Shoes for Women
BAGS, COSTUME JEWELRY
120 So. Beach St. Phone 858

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Western Meals
TONY'S QUALITY GROCERY
Corner of Loomis and South Segrave
PHONE 507 TONY WALSH, Prop.

Crossword Quiz Answers

S	A	M	U	E	L		P	I	G	S
I	S	I	S		I	R	A	N		T
T	I	L		C	L	A	W		F	E
	A		W	O	L	F		L	O	T
C		S	E	M	I		S	E	A	T
H	I	P	P	O	P	O	T	A	M	I
A	B	E	T		U	T	A	H		N
R	E	D		S	T	I	R		M	
I	X		S	K	I	S		S	U	R
O		M	A	Y	A		S	O	L	E
T	R	A	Y			N	A	P	L	E	S

FLORIDA

FORT LAUDERDALE

EMIL HOFFMAN
QUALITY MARKET
Choice Meats, Poultry
630 S. Andrews Ave. Phone 1350

SHELL GASOLINE and Golden Shell Oil
G. F. PEASE
Phone 9255 S. Federal Hi-way and 9th St.

Thomas & Forsyth
Men's Apparel of Distinction
208 S. ANDREWS AVENUE
Air Conditioned

STECKEL-McFARLANE, Inc.
Frigidaire—Bendix and Maytag Washers
Zenith and Emerson Radios
112 S. Andrews Ave., opp. City Hall
Phone 648

SEMINOLE LAUNDRY & DRY CLEANERS, Inc.
A trial order of your Laundry or Dry Cleaning will be appreciated.
700 N. ANDREWS AVE. PHONE 267

Mrs. Whiting's
WAFFLE SHOP
Breakfast-Lunch—7:30 'til 7:30
Dinners 5:30 'til 7:30
Sunday 5 'til 7:30
612 EAST LAS OLAS BLVD.

CECIL B. SEAY
REALTOR
233 S. E. 2nd Ave. Phone 943

PONCE DE LEON BEAUTY SALON
Individual Hair Styling
145 E. Las Olas Blvd. Phone 1552

FORT MYERS

The Lee County Bank
"The Bank of Friendly Service"
Fort Myers, Florida
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

JACKSONVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone 5-0762 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily; Saturday 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Independent Laundry
CASH AND CARRY PRICES
Downtown Office
23 East Adams Street Phone 5-7200

PRINTING
H. P. TUTTLE
30 So. Main St. Tel. 5-3161

MIAMI

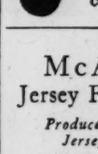
For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone 32445 9 a. m.-5 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Coral Gables

Alice ROSS
SMART HATS
Formerly of Lincoln Road
NOW in New Shopping Center
907 W. 41st Street

INSIST ON
"HOME MILK"
by
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
MIAMI Phone 9-7006
FT. LAUDERDALE Phone 613

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 2-7162



Cities Service Gasoline
Tires—Tubes—Batteries
All Leading Brands of Oil
PENTON'S SERVICE STATION
Corner N. E. 20th Street and Federal Highway

Ask for
McARTHUR
Jersey Farm Dairy, Inc.
Producers and Distributors Jersey Dairy Products
169 N. E. 62ND ST., PH. 7-1667

Skagseth Stationery Co.
Miami
72 N. E. First St.
Tel. 3-8491
Miami Beach
1432 Washington Ave.
Tel. 5-2830

SEE NEXT PAGE

FLORIDA

MIAMI BEACH

Holleman's
EXCELLENT FOOD
Moderate Prices
Breakfast—Luncheon—Dinner
14 STREET AT WASHINGTON AVENUE

ALYCE MAYNE
629 Lincoln Road
Costume Jewelry, Handbags, Perfumes, Hosiery, Gloves
Specializing in Matched Accessories

ORLANDO

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Avenue and Livingston

Where Your Patronage Is Appreciated
ORANGE LAUNDRIES
Air-Conditioned Cold Storage
WINTER PARK
and
ACME CLEANERS
135 EAST CHURCH, ORLANDO
"Clean Clothes Craftsmen"

FRANCES SLATER
Smart Gowns and Wraps
for dinner and evening
San Juan Hotel Bldg., Orlando, Fla.

For Truly Distinctive Eating
Pull the Latchstring
at 718 MAGNOLIA

SARASOTA

See "MARK" before it happens
THEODORE MARKWALTER
Real Estate—Rentals
INSURANCE
SARASOTA FLORIDA

POINT SERVICE
HARRY COGGESHALL Prop.
Gulf Gasoline—Gulfpride Motor Oil
Goodrich Tires—Exide Batteries
PINEAPPLE and LEMON AVES. Ph. 2727

CHENEY'S GROCERY & MARKET
Western Meats Exclusively
Frosted Foods
Fresh Dressed Poultry
We Deliver
Orange Ave. and 9th St.
Phones 2536—2537

ALDRICH
Cleaners and Dyers
452 West 11th Street Phone 2885

HARMON'S
"Clothes for Men Who Care"
WHERE QUALITY REIGNS
Main Street at Five Points

PEERLESS CLOTHES SHOP
HART SCHAFFNER & MARX SUITS
STETSON HATS, ARROW SHIRTS
338 MAIN STREET

Bay View Cleaners and Laundry
429 MAIN STREET
A Complete Cleaning Service

MAC'S FOOD SHOP
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
and many other Monitor advertised products
Pineapple Ave.—Halton Bldg. Phone 2299

The Sport Shop
"For Sports Wear and Everywhere"
KNOX HATS
AT FIVE POINTS

ST. PETERSBURG

"For Better Dry Cleaning"
PHONE 4986
TIMMS
CLEANERS
2119 CENTRAL AVE.

ADELPHIA APARTMENTS
449 7th Avenue North, St. Petersburg, Fla.
Near Christian Science church
Completely furnished apartments. Rates include utilities, steam heat, weekly maid service and free laundrying of house linen. Rates by week, month or season.

WOMEN'S APPAREL
of Distinction
SCHUTZ INC.
33e FIRST AVENUE NORTH
"42 Years in St. Petersburg"

Southern Dairies **Sealtest**
Howard's Ice Cream Parlor
141 Third Street North Phone 6591

FLORIDA

ST. PETERSBURG
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 83-972 10 to 12 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Hoyt's
STAR MARKET AND DELICATESSEN
700 4th St. North Phone 4129

NOLEN'S Super Market
2300 First Ave. North Phone 5798
Where Price, Service, Quality and Courtesy Reign Supreme
Free Delivery, also Free Parking

TAMPA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone M 60-832. 9 to 12 daily except Sundays
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SAVE AT **Sears** in Tampa, Fla.
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO

Tampa's Leading Store for Men
FRANKLIN AT ZACK

WOLF BROS. Inc.
PAUL T. WARD, Inc.
Interior
Designers—Decorators
Studios, 305 Hyde Park Ave.
Phone H 3609

Beckwith-Range Jewelry Co.
410 Franklin Street
TAMPA, FLA.

WEST PALM BEACH

ALFAR
CREAMERY CO.
Milk • Cream • Ice Cream
and all Quality Dairy Products serving The Palm Beaches
BELLE GLADE, LAKE WORTH, VERO BEACH, HOBE SOUND, FORT PIERCE and FORT LAUDERDALE, FLORIDA

The Popular Rendezvous of Smartly Dressed Women
prices too . . are most popular
KERMANS
327 Clematis ● West Palm Beach
Palm Beach ● County Road and Sunset Avenue

BRALEY'S CORNER
AUTOMOBILE SERVICE STATION
Goodyear Tires—Sinclair Gas
Indexed Lubrication
FIRST AND OLIVE STREET PHONE 4000

LOGAN MOORE SHIRK LUMBER CO.
One Square South of Belvedere Road and F. E. C. Ry.
LUMBER and BUILDING MATERIAL Tel. 8161

GOLDSMITH'S
The Store for Men
WEST PALM BEACH—FLORIDA

JAKE'S SERVICE STATION
Tires, Batteries, Lubrication
Cities Service, Gas and Oil
Groceries, Accessories
L. R. JAQUISH
507 BELVEDERE RD. PHONE 9489

Watches, Diamonds
Silverware
KRAUSS, *Jewelers*
321 Clematis Street,
West Palm Beach, Florida

Georgia

ATLANTA

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
"The Store All Women Know"
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING **May's** DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA.

SCHNEIDER & SON
• JEWELERS •
109 PEACHTREE ST., N. E.

SHOES
Dickerson's Archlock
and Arch Relief
Nationally known makes for men and women
BYCK'S
216 Peachtree Street, N. W.

GEORGIA

ATLANTA
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hemlock 0436 8 a. m.-11 a. m. daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Wainstock's INC.
ATLANTA'S FAVORITE FLOWER SHOP
For Flowers
Phone Walnut 0908 8 Peachtree St.

COLUMBUS

WADE DRY CLEANING CO.
Columbus' Most Modern Cleaning Plant
1302 17th Street
PHONE 326

MACON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone 70, 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FREEMAN'S BEAUTY SHOP
Macon's Most Modern
Phones 4083—4084 502 Walnut St.

Rose bushes, gladiolus, spray materials and fertilizer for your garden.
KARSTEN & DENSON

SCHILLING'S SHOE SHOP
ESTABLISHED 1868
Oldest Shoe Shop in Georgia
Here's a reason:
"SERVICE DID IT"
119 Cotton Avenue Phone 3680

Carstarphen, Inc.
Candy of All Kinds
612 Poplar Street Phone 7171-2-3

BROWN'S BOOK STORE
Books, Stationery, Picture Framing, Art Supplies, Wallpaper
Phone 507 416 Second Street

No. Carolina

CHARLOTTE

Biltmore
DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

PURE PEP Trolene **Bill Hunt's Super Service**
"Pure Oil Products"
TIRES—GAS
OIL—BATTERIES
Accessories, Lubrication, Car Washing, Polishing, Road Service
S. Tryon and Morehead Streets
Tels. 9628 and 8511

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
LICENSED SANITONE CLEANER
We specialize in Suedes, Leathers and Furs
DIAL 3-5191

SOUTH CAROLINA

CHARLESTON

GORDON'S
HOUSE OF BETTER VALUES
431 King at Warren
WALK-OVER SHOES
For Men and Women

Europe

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM

PERSSONS Garn
Wool Specialists
RYA and FLOSSA RUGS
Shops in Stockholm
Sturegatan 4, Kungsgatan 69
Norriandsgatan 2, Karlbergsvägen 10
In Malmö, Baltzarsgatan 32
In Göteborg Centrum Kungsgatan 61-65

Svenans
Stureplan Stockholm
High-Class Fancy Leather Goods, Glass, China, Electroplate
Gentlemen's Outfitters and also articles suitable for ladies' use.
Depôt and sole sale Royal Copenhagen China Work

FRUITS and GROCERIES
PERCY F. LUCK & CIE H.A.B.
Stores in all parts of Stockholm and its suburbs

BOOKS - MAGAZINES - STATIONERY
BIBLIOTEKSBOKHANDELN
Biblioteksgatan 12.

A. B. LINUS GUSTAFSSON
Groceries
St. Paulsgatan 31. Tel. 41 41 43.

Ellen Johanson
HAIRDRESSER
Schélegatan 18 Tel. 50 74 15

SWITZERLAND

AARAU

SCHUHGESCHÄFT **Straumann**
RATHAUSGASSE 17 AARAU
SHOES

BASEL

Schuhhaus zum Barfüsser A. G.
Speciality of Bally Quality Shoes
Barfüsserplatz 18
Tel. 2.42.41 R. C. Lemp, Gérant

SCHAAD et CIE
vorm. Preiswerk
Spalenberg 2 and Branches
Cocoa, Chocolate
Tinned Goods

Droguerie-Friederich
Allschwilerstrasse 26
Tel. 2.43.26
(GROCERIES)

BERNE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 27 019, 3 to 6 p. m., Wednesday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Wollenhof AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT
jetzt: Marktgasse 60 beim Käfigturm BERN
UNTERWÄSCHE STRICKWAREN
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KINDERSACHEN WOLLE
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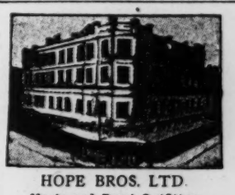
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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Hobby Nobbing

Match-Cover Collectors

By Irving Bacchus

The Corrigans of hobbydom are match-cover collectors — throwing away the matches and saving the flaps. Collecting match covers (cases, flaps, books—take your choice) has leaped to prominence only in the past few years, despite the fact that the first match case was manufactured more than 50 years ago.

A survey of Saturday Evening Post readers placed the gadgets eighth in popularity among all items collected by readers; and Leland D. Case, editor of Hobby-horse Hitching Post, a department of Rotarian Magazine, found match covers fifth in popularity among all hobbies listed by Rotarians.

A substantial portion of the 150 billion covers produced annually finds its way into collections, where the virtues of low cost and availability present the ardent hobbyist with a problem of proper display.

Mrs. Faye D. Littleton of Kansas City solved the perplexity by mounting the covers on cardboard sheets and papering the walls of her apartment with them. Mrs. Littleton has covers from the 48 States and several foreign countries. Of her 20,000 covers no two are alike. She simply can't resist lifting every cover she spies, but returns a new one in exchange, with her name and the inscription: "Match cover collector."

More consistent collectors trade items through two national groups, the Blue Moon Club and The United Matchonians, which has a publication, The United, devoted exclusively to promotion of the hobby.

F. H. McKee, a Dallas collector, has named the hobby "philopyry," probably on cue from his philatelic cousins. "Philopyry," comes from Greek and, for all practical purposes, means "lover of fire kindling devices." McKee has also invented 25 classifications for various stages of match book interest, and last year sought to buy all the flaps that might have been retrieved from Pasadena's Rose Bowl.

"The average value of a semi-important match cover," Thomas Torrent of Brooklyn points out, "is fifteen cents. One cover, however, was recently sold for six dollars." Which furnishes an idea of the enthusiasm some hobbyists have for pieces of paper most people discard.

Daily Anecdote

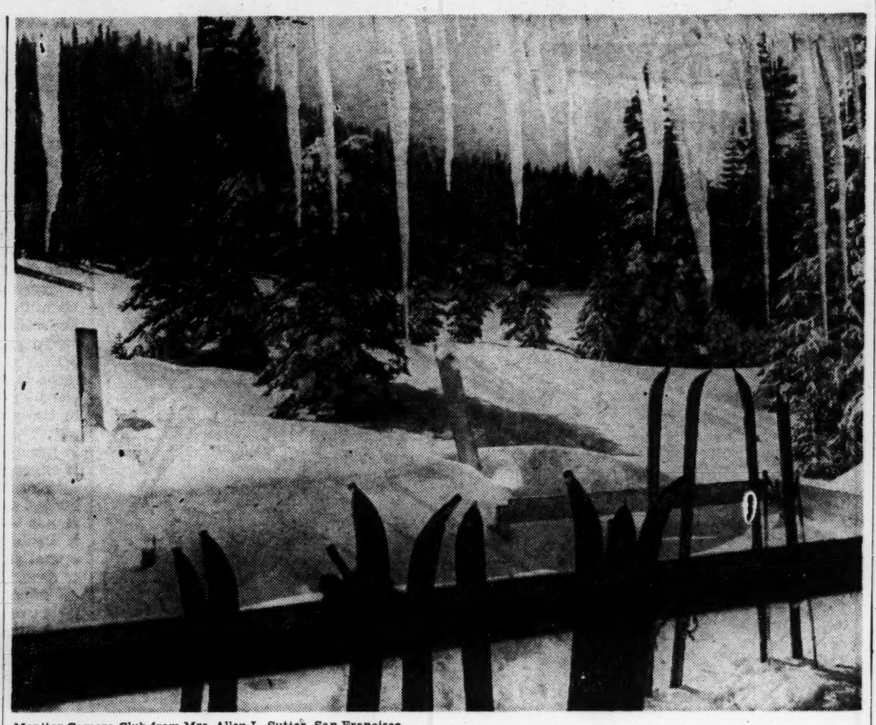
His Good Deed

At a Boy Scout dinner in Australia, Lord Baden-Powell, founder of the Boy Scout movement, was asked by an artist, who had sketched him, to sign the portrait.

"No," said Baden-Powell. "If I took my pencil out of my pocket I would be unable to put it back for five years."

Unruffled, the artist eyed him and said, "Lord Baden-Powell, have you done today's good deed yet?"

"As a matter of fact," Baden-Powell admitted, "I haven't." And he signed.



Monitor Camera Club from Mrs. Allen L. Sutter, San Francisco

Ski Land

The jutting points of the skis below and the icicles above provide an interesting frame for this winter scene.

Current Events Test

Answers

1. No; the bill is stalled in Congress.

2. Sir Archibald told the House of Commons that the Army's chief job now was to organize "the greatest possible striking force for offensive operations on the Continent."

3. It not only holds China's lifeline of communication with the outside world, but it also shares honors with Australia as the point from which an effective counterattack can be made on Japan.

4. He took a motor torpedo boat into Binanga Bay in the Philippines and torpedoed a 5,000-ton Japanese ship.

5. The correct figure is 102.

6. Russian troops are using fast propeller driven sleds, powered by plane engines, to transport their ski troops.

7. The Japanese made their first landing on Australian territory at Rabaul, capital of the Australian mandated island of New Britain. Other landings were made at Kieta, the principal city of Bougainville, at the northern end of the Solomon Island chain, and on the large island of New Guinea.

8. A woman's "land army" may be recruited to relieve any agricultural labor shortage, according to the Office of Facts and Figures in a report to President Roosevelt.

9. The German Army is still holding nine tenths of its conquests in Russia.

10. The Archbishop of Canterbury.

Current Events Test

Questions to Enable the Reader to Review the News

1. President Roosevelt asked Congress to rush through price control legislation more than five months ago. Has Congress passed the measure?

2. What is the main task now facing the British Army, according to Sir Archibald Sinclair?

3. Why is Burma a crucial point in the battle for the Far East?

4. How did Lieut. John D. Bulkeley, newest U. S. naval hero, distinguish himself?

5. By the end of the current fiscal year, one out of every—15, 76, 80, 102—people in the United States will be on the U. S. pay roll. Which figure is correct?

6. What new form of transportation is being used by the Russians in their pursuit of the Nazis retreating in the Mozhaisk area?

7. What portion of Australia has been invaded by the Japanese?

8. How may a possible "acute shortage of agricultural labor" in the U. S. be alleviated?

9. What portion of Russian territory is still held by the German Army?

10. The Most Rev. Cosmo Gordon Lang has announced that he will resign March 31. What is his more familiar title?

(Answers to these questions appear elsewhere on this page.)

Daily Quotation

COURAGE consists not in blindly overlooking danger, but in seeing it and conquering it.—RICHTER.

Not Handicapped

(London Times)

A fighter pilot who had an arm shot off by a Messerschmitt cannon shell over Malta in March has been appointed to lead a Hurricane squadron in Britain. He is Flight Lieut. J. A. F. MacLachlan, D. F. C., aged 22. After his left arm had been amputated he was sent to Africa on his way home. While there he obtained permission to fly, and put in more than 250 hours in six months. By the time he reached Britain he was so used to flying with an artificial arm that a medical board passed him fit for operational duties.

Flight Lieut. MacLachlan has destroyed at least 22 enemy aircraft.

Double-Crossing the Public

Demolition of the Japanese Pavilion on the site of the World's Fair brought to light the fact that the famous hand-embroidered murals were hand-embroidered only to the height of six feet, machine-embroidered for several feet above, and painted at the top.—The New Yorker.

A Verse for Today . . .

But he knoweth the way that I take: when he hath tried me, I shall come forth as gold.

—JOB 23:10

Haven't You Noticed?

The world "on wheels"
Is slowing down,
Or slowing up,
At least
Things are different
Now that
So many private cars
Have gone into
Retirement.

* * *

That man over there,
In that second seat,
He is an official
Of a manufacturing concern
In the city.
That girl across the aisle
Is one of his stenographers.
The chap behind him
Is in the accounting department.
Their conversation
Is singular;
It's not about business, but
The fun
Of getting away
To the farm in the country
For the week end.
A discovery of a mutual
Fondness for
Sleigh-riding;
For home-grown
Vegetables, meats and preserves.
Each gets a new
Perspective
Of the other;
The uncovering of
A mutual humanity,
Common desires and interests.

* * *

People are brought
Closer together
On a bus or train.
Haven't you noticed?

—J. Edward Elliot

Brevities

Boston Herald: Seed catalog time always brings a measure of contentment to Mr. Suburban. It's the one season of the year when he can enjoy the vegetables and flowers—sitting down.

Des Moines Register: Before another Christmas comes around, they say, the crinkly paper packing will be replaced by the old-time excelsior. Oh, well, cheer up! That ain't hay!

London Opinion: A Nazi cargo vessel hit a floating mine in the Baltic and blew up. It was afterwards confirmed that the mine was of German make! For once they mined their own business.

Just for Fun—

Reamer Keller

This is a peculiar place to put a wash basin, Maw!

In Lighter Vein

To the Point

The teacher had asked the class to write an essay on "Our Dog." Young Jimmy was the first to finish. His effort read: "Our Dog. We haven't got one."

* * *

Suspicious Nature

While on patrol duty a member of the Home Guard came across a watchman asleep in his hut.

The sirens had just previously sounded. Shaking the old man, he shouted: "Wake up; don't you know the siren's gone?"

Sleepily he mumbled: "Well, I'm not surprised. The people round here'll take anything."—Exchange.

* * *

Pessimistic View

The banker's daughter threw her arms around the neck of the bridegroom-to-be.

"Oh, dear," she exclaimed, "dad's going to give us a check for a present!"

"Excellent!" exclaimed the happy young man. "Then we'll have the wedding at noon instead of two o'clock."

"Why, dear?"

"The banks close at three!"

* * *

Obeying Instructions

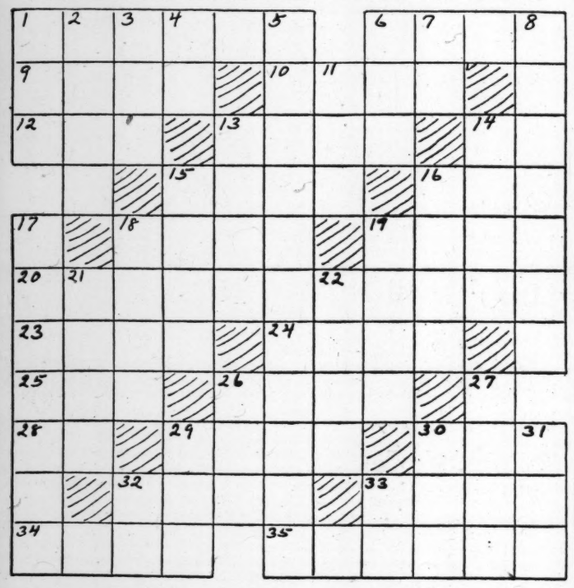
Little Joan had been instructed at school what to do during an air raid.

A day or two later she heard fire engines clanging past her home and decided it was the signal of an air raid. Hurriedly she scrambled under a table and began to take off her clothes. When the amazed family asked the reason, Joan replied:

"Our teacher told us that when we heard the signal we should get under a table and keep cool."

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What is first name of Pickwick, Dickens hero?
6—Peccaries resemble what creatures?
9—Figure of what goddess appears frequently in Egyptian art?
10—What is the official name for Persia?
12—Sesame is what?
13—What is a sharp nail on toe of an animal?
14—Symbol for iron is what?
15—What is Captain Larsen called in Jack London's famous sea story?
16—Who was Abraham's nephew?
18—Half.
19—What is that part of shoe sole to which heel is secured?
20—What are river horses?
23—Aid.
24—What is a great sheep-grazing State of United States?
25—What is color of Hawaii's floral emblem?
26—To move.
28—What is Roman numeral for 9?
29—What are the wooden snowshoes of Scandinavian countries?
30—What is a prefix equivalent to "over"?
32—Who were first Indian people to develop a system of hieroglyphics (sing.)?
33—What fish is usually captured by the trawl net?
34—What is name of old dog in Stephen Foster's song?
35—What is Italy's largest city?

Down

1—To perch.
2—Where is Baluchistan?
3—What is one one-thousandth part of a linear inch?
4—You and me.
5—Who is one of tiny men in "Gulliver's Travels"?
6—Foot of a quadruped having claws is what?
7—Within.
8—What German city once belonged to Sweden?
11—Royal Air Force (abbr.).
13—What Italian lake is one of most beautiful in world?
14—Froth is what?
15—What is past tense of "weep"?
16—Who is Shylock's wife in Shakespeare's play?
17—What was Ben Hur's vehicle?
18—Hastened.
19—In heraldry, an estoile is what?
21—What is a wild goat of the Old World?
22—What is Cornelia Skinner's middle name?
26—What is the cloud region?
27—What creature is associated with State of Missouri?
29—To utter.
30—What is a Peruvian coin?
31—A thing.
32—Symbol for masurium is what?
33—Where is Malaga (abbr.)?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*A Modern Painting*

By LE PELLEY

HI, TUBBY — I HEAR YOUR PICTURE WON FIRST PRIZE IN THE SCHOOL EXHIBITION — CONGRATULATIONS —
HMM... IT'S A DOUBTFUL HONOR —
DOUBTFUL HONOR? FIRST PRIZE!.. YOU WON FIRST PRIZE !!!
THE COMMITTEE SAID IT WAS A WONDERFUL PICTURE OF A CORN FIELD —
I KNOW IT — BUT I PAINTED A SUNSET — THEY JUST HUNG IT UPSIDE DOWN — !!!
?

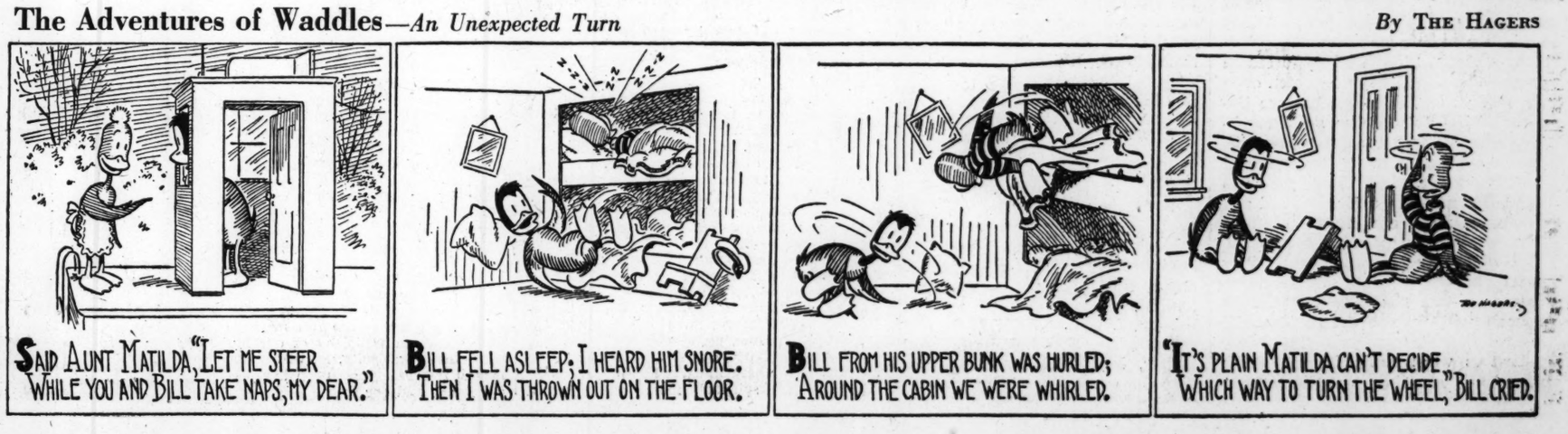
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*And We're STILL Driving!*

By RODGERS

WELCOME TO FLORIDA
Boy, oh boy, did I prick up my ears this A.M.!
For suddenly the folks said, "Hurrah! We're in Florida at last!"
?
Well, naturally, I thought we'd all hop right out!
But did we? Oh no!
?!
We just kept right on driving!
Rodgers

The Adventures of Waddles—*An Unexpected Turn*

By THE HAGERS


SAID AUNT MATILDA, "LET ME STEER WHILE YOU AND BILL TAKE NAPS, MY DEAR."
BILL FELL ASLEEP; I HEARD HIM SNORE. THEN I WAS THROWN OUT ON THE FLOOR.
BILL FROM HIS UPPER BUNK WAS HURLED; AROUND THE CABIN WE WERE WHIRLED.
"IT'S PLAIN MATILDA CAN'T DECIDE WHICH WAY TO TURN THE WHEEL," BILL CRIED.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 24, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Ideas Will Win

The struggle which convulses the world today has been so often portrayed as a war of machines that the democracies are in danger of resigning themselves merely to an effort to outmatch Axis mechanical might. At present the United Nations appear to be condemned to a strategy of defense until they have produced and delivered in the main war theaters a preponderance of weapons. It is necessary to realize the importance of swiftly advancing on the assembly line, but it is on the idea-front that the free peoples can achieve most by seizing the initiative.

For as surely as action is the fruit of thought, imagination, boldness, and self-sacrifice have gone into the production and management of the German and Japanese war machines.

We have accepted too long the sleep-inducing theory that the Japanese are only imitators. Treacherous and cruel as has been their attack, their tactics in Malaya and their use of weapons at Pearl Harbor have displayed ingenuity and originality. The two-man submarine was theirs, and Allied flyers report some Japanese planes are very good. Of their fanatical devotion to their country there is also new evidence.

It would be well to recognize also that however much we despise Nazi purposes many of their successes have been won not by machines but by planning and working. Most of the Maginot-line thinking and not a little of the selfishness has been on the Allied side. Free peoples have come to their present pass partly through their inability to set up a just system of trade and their unwillingness to help other peoples against aggressors.

The Axis Powers have used the good qualities of their peoples for bad purposes; the Allied Powers cannot fail to win when they enlist the good qualities of their peoples more actively behind good purposes. Their concept of man as a spiritual being, worthy and able to govern himself, their respect for his reason and rights, is true. This idea is bound to defeat the false belief of racialism which seeks to enslave man.

The Axis has offered no basic idea which would bless mankind. The nearest it has come is in demonstrating that the world has grown too small to tolerate economic and political anarchy. The Nazi "new order" is, however, a poor imitation of the order of freedom and peace which free peoples have glimpsed and can work out. The Allied peoples may be forced also by Japan's counterfeit "co-prosperity" doctrine to establish a more just social and economic arrangement within and between nations.

The free peoples need not wait until the war is over to put their imagination, courage, and self-sacrifice into operation for good ends. They have the immediate opportunity to clarify their peace purposes and the immediate duty to employ their best qualities and ideas in winning the war. For instance, there is every reason to believe that self-sacrifice will not only produce the necessary weapons to win the war but the necessary unity to win the peace. Germany and Japan have only a thieves' compact; they help each other only so far as it suits their own purposes. The Allies can do better than that. They can express the vision and devotion which will make their global concept succeed in war and peace.

Our Merchant Mariners

A great deal is said these days about the vast shipbuilding program the United States Maritime Commission has put into operation, but not so much is heard about the men who run the ships. In a way, this is not surprising. The merchant seaman is a quiet, unassuming fellow. He wears civilian clothes ashore, consequently nobody ever exclaims, "Ah, here comes one of our brave sailors!" But that doesn't say he isn't a fighter for freedom.

As a group, those who go to sea in cargo ships do not hope to match even the modest amenities Commodore Decatur aspired to when he went searching down Maine for a place in which "not to cut a dash, but to live snug and handsomely." To live "snug" seems to him sufficient reward for the hard and dangerous work a merchant seafarer must perform in these times. Since so little glory ever comes his way, it is heartening to see that a nation involved in war has provided that its seamen will reap a decent financial reward from it.

That is what establishment of the President's Maritime War Emergency Board really means. This board has power to fix the amount of wartime bonuses and conditions under which they will be paid to those who man the merchant ships. The board will see to it that any rise in risk is matched by bigger rewards.

This is only fair. Naturally it will be a good thing for morale all the way along America's overseas frontiers. It is safe to say the only thing American seamen will ask now is an anti-submarine gun for his ship—that and a chance to use it. They did a noble job in the first World War, these unsung merchant mariners. They are doing it again in this war.

Farming in Curves

According to an estimate by the Soil Conservation Service 252,361,100 acres, about 61 per cent of the cultivated land of the United States, is sloping enough to cause run-off of water and erosion.

Contour strip cropping has already proved its worth on thousands of farms. This system of soil and moisture conservation is inexpensive and efficient. Plowing follows the contours of the fields and hillsides; the ordinary farm crops are grown in long, narrow strips, with alternate bands of grasses and legumes. This method prevents washing of soil, and the long rows of cultivated crops planted in circular patterns are time savers in cultivating and harvesting because the team or tractor no longer has to make so many stops at the ends of rows. We have read of a thirty-acre field of ensilage corn planted in circular rows so the farmer had no stop from the time he began a cultivation until the field was completed.

It means changes in preconceived ideas. Square and rectangular fields will not fit into contour farming. Gray-mossed stone walls and weather-beaten fences will have to be moved. Once again we shall permit gullies, corners, and ravines to become sheltering havens for the wildfolk of field and forest. Working in harmony with nature's plans, good husbandmen will be more efficient farmers, protect birds and animals, and check the erosion of soil which has been weakening American agriculture.

Bard of Democracy

He spoke of Burns: men rude and rough
Pressed round to hear the praise of one
Whose heart was made of manly, simple stuff,
As homespun as their own.

Of all the poets whose names are familiar to the English-speaking peoples, none stands out more this year than Robert Burns, whose anniversary is celebrated this month. Not because he was a Scot. Not because of his capacity for friendship. Not altogether because of his poems. But because he was one of the early champions of freedom, and, as has been well said, because his works have done more for democracy than a thousand lectures and pamphlets.

Burns came of a people that had applied democracy in the Kirk before it became generally in use in parliaments. The voice of the people was a determining factor in Kirk affairs. The little man in his but and ben counted for something. What, after all, were riches, and title and fame?

For a' that, an' a' that,
Our toils obscure, an' a' that,
The rank is but the guinea's stamp,
The man's the gowd for a' that.

If there were Quislings and fifth-columnists in Burns's day, he saw no place for them in a democracy:

Wha will be a traitor knave?
Wha can fill a coward's grave?
Wha sae base as be a slave?
Let him turn, and flee!

Burns championed the rights of man, the rights which the Führers and the Duces would destroy if they had their way. And hence the renewed emphasis upon his writings. The democracy which has emerged triumphantly from the challenges and trials of time will come through again and to better purpose if it fulfills the hope of the Scottish poet:

Then let us pray that come it may
(As come it will for a' that)
That Sense and Worth o'er a' the earth,
Shall bear the gree, an' a' that!

For a' that, an' a' that,
It's comin' yet, for a' that,
That man to man, the world o'er,
Shall brithers be for a' that.

Much to Paterfamilias's relief, Uncle Sam has ended all family arguments about who's going to have the car tonight.

Now Rising Sun, Indiana, knows how Kaiser, Missouri, felt during World War One.

To Reach Small Business

Now that there is general agreement that existing facilities should be utilized to the utmost instead of taking time and materials to build new war production plants, the question of meshing more small factories into the gears of war will inevitably become more acute. America has the small plants. In New England alone, 80 per cent of the region's 15,000 factories employ fewer than 50 persons.

But America does not have an effective plan for bringing this potential production into war service. To date, small manufacturers have principally been urged to use their own initiative, either in obtaining prime contracts from the Army and Navy, or in getting sub-contracts from those larger concerns that have thus far been awarded about 90 per cent of the total business. This has not been easy.

When the small manufacturer applied to the procurement officers he often found that even the smallest quantity acceptable was beyond his capacity. Frequently, too, he found he did not have the time, or experience, needed to navigate the paper work, or the arithmetic required to figure a bid low enough to get the job and high enough to keep him off the shoals of rising labor and material costs. And if he went after a sub-contract he found his margin of profit that much slimmer; moreover, he found some large fellows willing to play ball, while others wanted to squeeze.

In the meantime, the small businessman was harried by priorities and the indications that he would soon be out of business unless he landed a defense contract.

For some time now part of the answer to this dilemma has been clear. First, procurement officers should break more of their orders into small parcels. Secondly, fair prices should be put on each item and part, eliminating, at least on small orders, the competitive bid system.

Reviewing recent experience, we can find an illustration of how these two steps would work out. Suppose those Red, White and Blue OPM trains that toured the country with their exhibits of needed articles had been arranged so that each item had a price tag on it, signifying what the Government was willing to pay. And suppose that no minimum was set on the quantity that any manufacturer could deliver.

The manufacturer might have stepped aboard, found something he could make, undertaken a test quantity that would not bankrupt him even if all did not turn out well. The experience would have fitted him for larger orders at his optimum level of production.

The opportunity is still open. The plan merits a trial.

An Important Line of Defense

A British Woman's Gratitude to America

WOODFORD, NEAR STOCKPORT, CHESHIRE

Dear American Cousins:

I have had a lovely parcel from your church in Didsbury, Manchester, mainly woollen suits and a topcoat, and I cannot thank you enough. I am one of those countless women whose husbands are serving in H. M. Forces, and most of us are finding it rather difficult to manage our homes and keep our heads above water on an allowance of approximately $5 a week. . . .

I don't know how you ever think of us, but here we are beginning, after many, many years of disinterest, to realize that not only are you friendly people, but you are our blood relations, and we like to think that out of your love for the Old World, you of the bright New World also recall with pleasure our kinship. . . .

We are well fed, and thanks to your most amazingly all-embracing Lease-Lend Act, we are now getting more variety in our diet. Of course, things are not what they were; we miss lots and lots of things, our fruit and tinned meats, our cream and butter, our eggs and bacon, but we are basically well fed, and everybody gets exactly the same amount. . . .

There is a most refreshing air in Britain now, the cobwebs have gone, we have put our house in order, and our eyes are open. . . . We have had some of our "blood, toil, tears, and sweat," but we are united as never before. We are losing our insularity, we have got to know each other for the first time, and we have proved to everybody that we can stand with "heads bloody, but unbowed."

I seem to be very British, and rather self-congratulatory, but I do not mean to be. It is a wonderful thing to go through the fire and come out unscathed, and we are grateful to God who has given us strength to come through.

There is a strange feeling over here of peace—not peace between armies, but the peace of mind that comes through knowledge of having cast off something evil and faced up to right. Please don't get the idea that we are feeling grandiose or pompous, rather the reverse—humbly thankful that it has been our lot to live through this hour. . . .

My husband is serving in Malta and I think separation is the hardest cross of the war to bear. . . . But we have chosen our part. . . . Letters from America will act as a great tonic. . . .

I feel that after the war, our two countries will have a great job to do together in bringing security to this troubled continent, and if we can lose our silly prejudices against each other, we shall be paving the way to a better understanding. . . .

M. B.

DAVYHULME, MANCHESTER

Dear Aunt Elsie:

. . . Now and again, we long just to go in a shop and buy half a dozen oranges. Edie told us last night that one girl's mother had her name down for an orange, and was 789th on the list. Doesn't it sound funny?

On the same day we had the blitz at work, clothes rationing came into operation. This was a bombshell at first, and we had no idea it might happen. It was funny when you thought of the things you had put off buying, and couldn't get now unless you gave up coupons. For example, I was considering a pair of shoes and would have liked them for the winter, but I thought, "No, I don't need them now, I will wait until I really need them." The next day the rationing was on and I will now have to give up five coupons for shoes. . . .

Stockings are the chief difficulty, because they take two coupons, so nearly all the girls are going without now, and either painting their legs with special brown stuff, or just not bothering, and going about with white legs, which do really look rather awful. . . .

You know the Monitor will really have to stop giving such good recipes. Poor Mother grows quite lyrical over them and then nearly weeps when she reads, for example, "take five eggs," etc., or, "take six oranges, lemons, bananas." (I have just read this bit to Mother and she says in all fairness I ought to tell you that we groan when she reads the recipes out to us.)

E.

North . . South . . East . . West

We Set Our Hands and Seals

By Frank L. Perrin

As testimony that the undertaking entered upon is solemnly and deliberately assumed, we assert in the language prescribed, that with due regard for the formalities we solemnly and unreservedly pledge and commit ourselves. Those of us who may have been inducted into some so-called secret fraternal order, during college days or since, have, if we are somewhat seriously inclined, probably been impressed by the solemnity and scope of the obligation assumed, rather than by the possibly fantastic penalties prescribed to be imposed upon those who might prove faithless or disloyal.

There is, happily, an explanation for this attitude, even of the apprentice who takes his initial step in the new undertaking. With him there is present not the slightest thought that he will ever be tempted or that he can ever be persuaded to violate the pledge voluntarily assumed, or renounce the loyalty which he so sincerely professes. Penalties and prescribed punishments can be legally imposed only upon those who offend against the code of that social, religious or political institution in which we enlist, or which, if we are unattached, we set up as our conscientious mentor.

* * *

As the people of the Americas are awakened to the realization that they have all, of whatever faith or creed, been suddenly initiated and duly installed into what has become a militantly offensive rather than a merely defensive society, we discover the import and significance of our oath of allegiance. We are no longer lay members who participate in the prescribed and orderly activities only that we may be entertained and refreshed. It is, perhaps for the first time realized that the documents, written or unwritten, to which, circumstantially or by voluntary act, we have set our hands and seals, impose upon us, each severally, obligations and responsibilities never before seriously regarded.

It is perfectly natural that all of those impressed into such service wish that this supreme test of loyalty and of our willingness to make whatever material sacrifice is necessary might forever have been avoided. We flatter ourselves, perhaps vainly, that if the leaders and peoples of those nations now aligned against us in war had properly estimated the spiritual, moral and material strength of the peoples of the allied Americas, and their willingness to aid the oppressed peoples of friendly nations, the gage of battle would not have been so boastfully cast down.

Realizing this possibility, it remains for us so definitely challenged to seek to discover in what important thing we have been remiss. Have we, possibly without realizing it, indulged, as in the case of Japan, in a policy of camouflaged appeasement? Have we, not selfishly perhaps, but with undue prudence, withheld from our neighbors and allies the full measure of aid which would have been so valuable in the first year of the war? We may sometime decide, even at a late date, that the help we might have given at first would have arrested Europe's despoilers at France's borders, and that Japan's arm might have been shortened by a wiser policy of statecraft.

Looking backward, as we must even in this hour of trial, we must admit that the record of our own pre-war period is not one to which we can point with pride. The matter of greatest importance now is to make sure that the lesson has been learned. Disclosures in the recently released Senate Committee's report do not serve to reassure us. Political leaders and captains of industry stand accused of betraying for selfish gain and economic advantage, the principal tenets of that document to which, either by solemn oath or other voluntary act they have solemnly set their hands and seals.

* * *

These abuses of trust, if the accusations are founded upon fact, can be proved and future serious results can be avoided. It is somewhat reassuring to realize this. The punishment, adequate and full, can be imposed by reprehension. Beyond, though not apart from all this, lies the field of even greater responsibility, the demand for even greater fidelity. It is here that the war comes home to each of us individually. We have signed up for the duration, no matter what our station or our strength.

Let us imagine, on the wall before us, the great charter of our American fraternity. In its ritual there are no passwords or secret signs. Even those who run may read and understand. In testimony of our faith, our obedience, our loyalty, let us again without mental reservation, set upon this parchment our hands and our seals.

The Wide Horizon

To Facilitate Peacemaking

By Ralph G. Lindstrom

It is sound statesmanship which prompts Representative Pat Cannon of Florida to anticipate the job of winning the peace by taking it out of the power of a small minority in the Senate to tie the hands of the President and a Senate majority and thus prevent constructively responsible action in the solution of world affairs.

Experience has proved correct Alexander Hamilton's warning in the Twenty-second Federalist Papers. There Hamilton said:

"To give a minority a negative upon the majority (which is always the case where more than a majority is requisite to a decision) is, in its tendency, to subject the sense of the greater number to that of the lesser. . . . This is one of those refinements which, in practice, has an effect the reverse of what is expected from it in theory.

"The necessity of unanimity in public bodies, or of something approaching towards it, has been founded upon a supposition that it would contribute to security. But its real operation is to embarrass the administration, to destroy the energy of the government, and to substitute the pleasure, caprice, or artifices of an insignificant, turbulent, or corrupt junto, to the regular deliberations and decisions of a respectable majority.

* * *

"In those emergencies of a nation, in which the goodness or badness, the weakness or strength of its government, is of the greatest importance, there is commonly a necessity for action. The public business must, in some way or other, go forward. If a pertinacious minority can control the opinion of a majority, respecting the best mode of conducting it, the majority, in order that something may be done, must conform to the views of the minority; and thus the sense of the smaller number will overrule that of the greater, and give a tone to the national proceedings. (Italics ours.)

"Hence, tedious delays; continual negotiation and intrigue; contemptible compromises of the public good. . . .

"When the concurrence of a large number is required by the Constitution to the doing of any national act, we are apt to rest satisfied that all is safe, because nothing improper will be likely to be done; but we forget how much good may be prevented, and how much ill may be produced, by the power of hindering the doing what may be necessary, and of keeping affairs in the same unfavorable posture in which they may happen to stand at particular periods."

Representative Cannon proposes amendment of the Federal Constitution to substitute majority vote of House and Senate in place of two-thirds vote of the Senate, to ratify treaties.

This two-thirds rule and filibuster methods have permitted a small group, a minority, of United States Senators, to force this Nation into almost twenty-five years of the most un-American attitude in our history.

* * *

Manifestly the Executive must negotiate the treaty of peace. But of what avail is the finest treaty foundation for world order if a willful or stubborn Senate minority may defeat the will of the majority?

Let us now, by some appropriate Constitutional Amendment, permit majority vote to sustain the Executive in treaties establishing means of permanent peace. This will give a much-needed and much-deserved hope to the embattled and subjugated democracies that futility will not again follow victory over aggression.

Mirror of World Opinion

A Great People

The Italians are a people with whom the people of the United States have had very strong bonds of friendship with no serious breaks, until recently, for many generations. Americans of Italian parentage and ancestry are an element in our population of which we are enormously proud. . . . The Italian strain in the American people comes of the oldest and richest cultural source in Europe and the first one to renew itself from dormant roots of Roman civilization in the renaissance, bringing the new day to northern Europe. The names of Italian genius in that renewal were so great and so numerous that all other European peoples needed generations to rival them. It was this brilliancy, in fact, counterfeited in the basest metal, that has deceived the Italian people and many of their old friends. As the deceit wears thinner for all concerned, let us all remember the good old days of a great people and pray fervently for their return.—*New York Herald Tribune.*

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